



THE UNION PACIFIC
COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

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APRIL, 1937



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 14

APRIL, 1937

NUMBER 4

Don Quixote

By MIGUEL DE CERVANTES

MANY years after our first reading we again perused that inimitable story, "Don Quixote", to the end that what we borrow from this, the world's first great novel, may induce some of our readers to read and enjoy a book originally planned to bring into ridicule the extravagance of Cervantes' age, Knight Errantry, as the fad was known. When Cervantes then in his fifty-eighth year, gave the first portion of his work to the printer, he was prematurely old, maimed, poor, harrassed by the need of money upon which to live, yet the first book which was concluded in 1604 and published early in 1605, proved to be a masterpiece of subtle humor. Cervantes undertook to present a gently satirical exaggeration of the foibles of his countrymen, which was done with fidelity and sympathetic insight. His characters included nobles, knights, poets, courtly gentlemen, priests, traders, farmers, barbers, muleteers, scullions and convicts; accomplished ladies, impassioned damsels, Moorish beauties, simple hearted country girls and kitchen wenches of questionable morals.

The author was born in Alcala de Henares, Spain, the second son of an apothecary-surgeon and his wife Leonor de Cortinas. While the exact day of the child's birth is now unknown, he was baptized on October 9, 1547. After passing through varying experiences, Cervantes enlisted in the regular army in 1570. In the following year he served as a private in a famous regiment which sailed from Messina on the steamer "Marguesa", one of the ships which took part in the battle of Lepanto on October 7, 1571. When the fleet came into action Cervantes lay ill in the ship's sick bay below. Overcoming his comrades' protests he entered the fight, receiving three gunshots, two in his chest, and one which permanently maimed his left hand—"for the greater glory of the right," as he put it. Until 1580 the soldier passed through many startling experi-

ences. In one instance he was sentenced to receive 2,000 lashes and later he was condemned to death, both of which punishments he escaped. From 1582-3 to 1587, Cervantes wrote many stories and plays, living meanwhile a hand to mouth existence. On December 12, 1584, when thirty-seven years of age, he married a young woman aged nineteen, who brought to him a dowry consisting of "five vines, an orchard, some household furniture, four beehives, forty-five hens and chickens, one cock and a crucible". The second part of the book "Don Quixote" appeared toward the end of 1615, and for more than three hundred and twenty years the world has read of the strange adventures of the renowned knight, "Don Quixote de la Mancha" with his famous steed "Rozinante" together with his philosophic squire "Sancho Panza". As every knight-errant must perforce have a lady in whose honor he must fight, "Don Quixote", his brain addled with a mixture of chivalric notions and necromancy, chose a peasant girl whom he promptly renamed "Dulcinea del Toboso", in whose name he went about the country seeking combat with every moving thing that came in his way.

The reading world has acclaimed "Don Quixote". A great, high-ceilinged room in Spain's national library is crowded with editions of the book, hundreds of volumes written in every civilized language. Sainte-Buve called the work the "Bible of Humanity" and to the author's surname we owe our word "quixotic", used to express the extreme of chivalry, the ridiculous and the romantic. The Spain of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was a different one from the Spain of today, torn by internecine warfare and horrible political controversy. In our boyhood reading the conflict between the valorous old knight and the windmills whom he thought to be giants intrigued us most, let us quote:

The Employees' Magazine is distributed to employees free of cost. Subscription to other than employees \$1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

"As they (the knight and Sancho) were thus discoursing, they discovered some thirty or forty windmills, in the plain; and as soon as the knight had spied them 'Fortune,' cried he, 'directs our affairs better than we could have wished: look yonder, Sancho, there are at least thirty outrageous giants, whom I intend to encounter; and having deprived them of life, we will begin to enrich ourselves with their spoils: for they are lawful prize; and the extirpation of that cursed brood will be an acceptable service to heaven.' 'What giants?' quoth Sancho Panza. 'Those whom thou seest yonder,' answered Don Quixote 'with their long extended arms; some of that detested race have arms of so immense a size that sometimes they reach two leagues in length.' 'Pray look better, sir,' quoth Sancho: 'those things yonder are no giants, but windmills, and the arms are their sails, which being whirled about by the wind, make the mill go.' 'Tis a sign,' cried Don Quixote, 'thou art but little acquainted with adventures! I tell thee, they are giants; and therefore if thou art afraid, go aside and say thy prayers, for I am resolved to engage in combat with them all.' This said, he clapped spurs to his horse, without giving ear to his squire, who bawled out to him, and assured him that they were windmills, and no giants. But he was so fully possessed with a strong conceit of the contrary, that he did not so much as hear his squire, nor was he sensible of what they were although he was already very near them. 'Stand, cowards!' cried he as loud as he could: 'stand your ground, ignoble creatures, and fly not basely from a single knight, who dares encounter you all.' At the same time the wind rising, the mill-sails began to move which, when Don Quixote spied, 'Base miscreants,' cried he, 'though you move more arms than the giant Briareus, you shall pay for your arrogance.' He most devoutly recommended himself to his Lady Dulcinea, imploring her assistance in this perilous adventure; and so covering himself with his shield, and couching his lance, he rushed with Rozinante's utmost speed upon the first windmill he could come at, and running his lance into the sail, the wind whirled it about with such swiftness, that the rapidity of the motion presently broke the lance into shivers, and hurled away both knight and horse along with it, till down he fell, rolling a good way off in the field. Sancho Panza ran as fast as his ass could drive to help his master, whom he found lying, and not able to stir. 'Did not I give your worship fair warning?' cried he; 'did not I tell you they were windmills, and that nobody could think otherwise, unless he had also windmills in his head?' 'Peace, friend Sancho,' replied Don Quixote; 'there is nothing so subject to the

inconstancy of fortune as war. I am verily persuaded, that cursed necromancer Freston, who carried away my study and my books, has transformed these giants into windmills, to deprive me of the honour of the victory; such is his inveterate malice against me: but in the end, all his pernicious wiles and stratagems shall prove ineffectual against the prevailing edge of my sword.' 'So let it be,' replied Sancho. And heaving him up again upon his legs, once more the knight mounted poor Rozinante, who was half disjointed with his fall."

It has been said that "Don Quixote" is not a book to "sit down to". Take its near thousand pages with you (it can be bought for ninety-five cents in the Modern Library) and read it a page or two at a time, underscoring lines such as:

"Soft and fair gentlemen; never look for birds of this year in the nests of the past."

"Show me thy company, I will tell thee what thou art."

"Every man is as Heaven made him, and sometimes a great deal worse."

"Make it thy business to know thyself, which is the most difficult lesson in the world."

"The brave man carves out his fortune, and every man is the son of his own works."

"All men cannot be friars; and many are the roads by which God brings his own to Heaven."

James O'Donnell Bennett, newspaper writer, essayist and literatuer, said in his review of this world loved book: "Listen again. Here is a handful more in the music of the language that was their mother three centuries ago—albeit now almost all the languages of Christendom are foster-mothers to them:

"Bien predica quem bien vive." (He preaches well who lives well).

"Haceos miel, y paparos han moscas." (Make yourself honey and the flies will devour you).

"Paciencia y barajar." (Patience and shuffle the cards).

"Quien canta, sus males espanta." (He who sings frightens away his ills).

"Siempre favorece el cielo los buenos deseos." (Heaven always favors good wishes.)

"Todo saldra en la Colada." (It will all come out in the wash).

"Tripas llevan pies." (The stomach carries the feet).

With the hearts of the mass of mankind talking

and thinking of peace, while the governments of the civilized world are piling up unparalleled debts to build life destroying machines, the words of the incomparable knight, as he sat at the head of the table in an inn among his friends, are worth restating:

"The scope and end of learning, I mean human learning (in this place I speak not of divinity, whose aim is to guide souls to heaven, for no other can equal a design so infinite as that,) is to give a perfection to distributive justice, bestowing upon every one his due, and to procure and cause good laws to be observed; an end really generous, great, and worthy of high commendation, but yet not equal to that which knight-errantry tends to, whose object and end is peace, which is the greatest blessing man can wish for in his life. And, therefore, the first good news that the world received was that which the angels brought in the night—the beginning of our day—when they sang in the air, 'Glory to God on high, peace on earth, and to men good-will.' And the only manner of salutation taught by our great Master to his friends and favourites was, that entering any house they should say, 'Peace be to this house.' And at other times he said to them, 'My peace I give to you,' 'My peace I leave to you,' 'Peace be among you.' A jewel and a legacy worthy of such a donor, a jewel so precious that without it there can be no happiness either in earth or heaven."

During one of the knight's many discourses, he said to Sancho:

"For thou must know Sancho, that there are two kinds of lineages in the world. Some there are who derive their pedigree from princes and monarchs, whom time has gradually reduced until they have ended in a point, like a pyramid; others have a low origin, and have risen by degrees, until they have become great lords. So that the difference is that some have been what now they are not; and others are now what they were not before."

How many there are today who have attained great heights, only to end in a point.

Many years ago we heard the story of the two Georgia Colonels, each of whom detected an odd flavor in a special brand of Bourbon, aged in the wood for fifty years. The one alleged that he detected a slight taste of iron, the other thought it tasted like leather. The days passed and at last the liquor was all consumed, and when the head was removed a small leather-head carpet tack was found in the empty keg. Both Colonels judged rightly. It is in "Don Quixote" we find the original story:

"But tell me, by all you love best, is not

this wine of Ciudad Real?' 'Thou art a rare taster,' answered he of the Wood; 'It is indeed of no other growth, and has, besides, some years over its head.' 'Trust me for that,' quoth Sancho; 'depend upon it, I always hit right, and can guess to a hair. And this is all natural in me; let me but smell them, and I will tell you the country, the kind, the flavour, the age, strength, and all about it; for you must know I have had in my family, by the father's side; two of the rarest tasters that were ever known in La Mancha; and I will give you proof of their skill. A certain hogshead was given to each of them to taste, and their opinion asked as to the condition, quality, goodness, or badness of the wine. One tried it with the tip of his tongue; the other only put it to his nose. The first said the wine savoured of iron; the second said it had rather a twang of goat's leather. The owner protested that the vessel was clean, and the wine neat, so that it could not taste either of iron or leather. Notwithstanding this, the two famous tasters stood positively to what they had said. Time went on; the wine was sold off, and on cleaning the cask, a small key, hanging to a leathern thong, was found at the bottom."

Some of the knight's most subtle philosophy came from the lips of his faithful squire Sancho Panza, as for example:

"Who can tell what may happen? he that gives a broken head can give a plaster. This is one day but to-morrow is another; and strange things may fall out in the roasting of an egg. After a storm, comes a calm. Many a man that went to bed well, has found himself dead in the morning when he awaked. Who can put a spoke in fortune's wheel? nobody here I am sure. Between a woman's yea and nay, I would not engage to put a pin's point, so close they be one to another. If Mrs. Quiteria love Mr. Basil, she will give Camacho the bag to hold: for this same love, they say, looks through spectacles that makes copper like gold, a cart like a coach, and a shrimp like a lobster.' 'Whither in the name of ill-luck, art thou running with thy proverbs now Sancho?' said Don Quixote. 'What dost thou know, poor animal of fortune, of her wheel, or anything else?' 'Why truly, sir' quoth Sancho, 'if you don't understand me, no wonder if my sentences be thought nonsense. But let that pass, I understand myself and I am sure I have not talked so much like a ninny. But you, forsooth, are so sharp a cricket.' 'A critic, blockhead,' said Don Quixote, 'you mean.' 'What makes you so angry, sir?' quoth Sancho; 'I was never brought up at school nor varsity, to know when I murder a hard word. I was never at court to learn to spell, sir. Some are born in one town,

some in another, one at St. Jago, another at Toledo; and even there all are not so nicely spoke.'"

Let us also quote that incomparable homily on marriage:

"Whoever undertakes a long journey, if he be wise, makes it his business to find out an agreeable companion. How cautious then should he be who is to take a journey for life, whose fellow traveler must not part with him but at the grave; his companion at bed and board, and everywhere; as the wife must be to the husband! She is no such sort of ware, that a man can be rid of when he pleases; no exchange, no sale, no alienation can be made; she is an inseparable accident to man, which shall last as long as life; marriage is a noose which, fastened about the neck, becomes a Gordian Knot which nothing but the scythe of death can cut".

If the lovable and whimsical old knight lived today, he would not have written of the insolubility of marriage with such confidence—but Cervantes was married but once.

Once a voluble and ill mannered churchman assailed the good knight by saying:

"Who has put it into your head that you are a knight-errant, and that you vanquish giants and robbers! Go, go, get you home again, look after your children, if you have any, and what honest business you have to do, and leave wandering about the world building castles in the air, and making yourself a laughing-stock to all that know you, or know you not. Where have you found that there ever has been, or are now, any such things as knights-errant? Where will you meet with giants in Spain, or monster in La Mancha? Where shall one find your enchanted Dulcineas, and all those legions of whimsies and chimeras that are talked of in your account, but in your own empty skull?"

Don Quixote listened patiently and then with indignation and something of fury in his looks, he replied:

"This place, the presence of these noble persons and the respect I have always had for your function, check my just resentment, and tie up my hands from taking the satisfaction of a gentleman. For these reasons, and since every one knows that you gown-men, as well as women, use no other weapons but your tongues, I will fairly engage you upon equal terms, and combat you at your own weapon. I should rather have expected sober admonitions from a man of your cloth, than infamous reproaches. Charitable and wholesome correction ought to

be managed at another rate, and with more moderation. The least that can be said of this reproof, which you have given me here so bitterly and in public, is, that it has exceeded the bounds of Christian correction, and a gentle one had been much more becoming. Is it fit, that without any insight into the offence which you reprove, you should, without any more ado, call the offender fool, sot, and addlepate? Pray, sir, what foolish action have you seen me do, that should provoke you to give me such ill language and bid me so magisterially go home to look after my wife and children, before you know whether I have any? Don't you think those deserve as severe a censure who screw themselves into other men's houses, and pretend to rule the master? A fine world it is, truly, when a poor pedant, who has seen no more of it than lies within twenty leagues about him, shall take upon him to prescribe laws to knight-errantry, and judge of those who profess it! You, forsooth, esteem it an idle undertaking, and time lost, to wander through the world, though scorning its pleasures and sharing the hardships and toils of it, by which the virtuous aspire to the high seat of immortality. If persons of honour, knights, lords, gentlemen, or men of any birth, should take me for a fool or a coxcomb, I should think it an irreparable affront. But for mere scholars, that never trode the path of chivalry, to think me mad, I despise and laugh at it. I am a knight, and a knight will I die, if so it please Omnipotence. Some choose the high road of haughty ambition; others the low ways of base servile flattery; a third sort take the crooked path of deceitful hypocrisy; and a few, very few, that of true religion. I, for my own part, follow the narrow track of knight-errantry; and for the exercise of it I despise riches, but not honour. I have redressed grievances, and righted the injured, chastised the insolent, vanquished giants, and trod elves and hobgoblins under my feet. I am in love, but no more than the profession of knight-errantry obliges me to be. My intentions are all directed to virtuous ends, and to do no man wrong, but good to all the world."

Impressed with the simplicity of Squire Sancho Panza, a fun loving nobleman conceived the idea of making Sancho the governor of a fictitious island. On learning of his Squire's preferment, the good old knight took Sancho into his chamber, and shutting the door, after seating his former servant, said:

"I am thankful to Heaven, friend Sancho, that, even before fortune has crowned my hopes, prosperity has gone forth to meet thee. I, who have trusted in my own success for the reward of thy services, am still but on the road to

advancement, whilst thou, prematurely and before all reasonable expectation, art come into full possession of thy wishes. Some must bribe, importune, solicit, attend early, pray, persist, and yet do not obtain what they desire; whilst another comes, and, without knowing how, jumps at once into the preferment for which so many had sued in vein. It is truly said that "merit does much, but fortune more."

"The happy have their days, and those they choose;

Th' unhappy have but hours, and those they lose!"

"Thou, who, in respect to me, art but a very simpleton, without either early rising or late watching, without labour of body or mind, by the air alone of knight-errantry breathing on thee, findest thyself the governor of an island, as if it were a trifle, a thing of no account!" "All this I say, friend Sancho, that thou mayest not ascribe the favour done thee to thine own merit, but give thanks, first to Heaven, which disposeth things so kindly; and in the next place, acknowledge with gratitude the inherent grandeur of the profession of knight-errantry.

"Listen now to the few counsels which I shall give thee for thy conduct:

"First, my son, fear God; for, to fear him is wisdom; and being wise, thou canst not err.

"Conceal not the meanness of thy family, nor think it disgraceful to be descended from peasants; for, when it is seen that thou art not thyself ashamed, none will endeavour to make thee so; and deem it more meritorious to be a virtuous humble man than a lofty sinner. Infinite is the number of those who, born of low extraction, have risen to the highest dignities both in church and state; and of this truth I could tire thee with examples.

"If thou takest thy wife with thee (and it is not well for those who are appointed to governments to be long separated from their families), teach, instruct, and polish her from her natural rudeness; for it often happens that all the consideration a wise governor can acquire is lost by an ill-bred and foolish woman.

"If thou shouldst become a widower (an event which is possible), and thy station entitles thee to a better match, seek not one to serve thee for a hook and angling-rod; for, believe me, whatever the judge's wife receives, the husband must account for at the general judgment, and shall be made to pay fourfold for all that of which he has rendered no account during his life.

"Be not under the dominion of thine own will; it is the vice of the ignorant, who vainly presume on their own understanding.

"Let the tears of the poor find more compassion, but not more justice, from thee than the applications of the wealthy.

"Be equally solicitous to sift out the truth amidst the presents and promises of the rich, and the sighs and entreaties of the poor.

"Whenever equity may justly temper the rigour of the law, let not the whole force of it bear upon the delinquent: for it is better that a judge should lean on the side of compassion than severity.

"If perchance the scales of justice be not correctly balanced, let the error be imputable to pity, not to gold.

"If perchance the cause of thine enemy come before thee, forget thy injuries, and think only on the merits of the case.

"Let not private affection blind thee in another man's cause; for the errors thou shalt thereby commit are often without remedy, and at the expense both of thy reputation and fortune.

"When a beautiful woman comes before thee to demand justice, consider maturely the nature of her claim, without regarding either her tears or her sighs, unless thou wouldst expose thy judgment to the danger of being lost in the one, and thy integrity in the other.

"Reville not with words him whom thou hast to correct with deeds the punishment which the unhappy wretch is doomed to suffer is sufficient, without the addition of abusive language.

"When the criminal stands before thee, recollect the frail and depraved nature of man, and, as much as thou canst, without injustice to the suffering party, shew pity and clemency; for, though the attributes of God are all equally adorable, yet his mercy is more shining and attractive in our eyes than his justice.

"If, Sancho, thou observest these precepts, thy days will be long and thy fame eternal; thy recompense full, and thy felicity unspeakable. Thou shalt marry thy children to thy heart's content, and they and thy grandchildren shall want neither honours nor titles. Beloved by all men, thy days shall pass in peace and tranquillity; and when the inevitable period comes, death shall steal on thee in a good and venerable old age, and thy grandchildren's children, with their tender and pious hands, shall close thine eyes."

Space forbids reproducing similar rules advanced by the knight for Sancho's personal habits and domestic concerns. They contain, however, much that the world could use with profit.

While Cervantes delayed writing the second part of his story, a spurious conclusion was given to the world. The author might be forgiven his work had

he not disgraced his copy with an insolent preface, taunting Cervantes with his physical defects (honorable scars won in battle), his moral shortcomings and his experiences in jail. This roused Cervantes to finish his task the last portion of which unfortunately contained much bitter criticism of his literary enemy. From the old copy at hand we quote:

"This he desired, lest any other author but Cid Hamet Benengeli should take occasion to raise him from the dead, and presume to write endless histories of his pretended adventures.

"Thus died that ingenious gentleman, Don Quixote de la Mancha, whose native place Cid Hamet has not thought fit directly to mention with design that all the towns and villages in La Mancha should contend for the honour of giving him birth, as the seven cities of Greece did for Homer. We shall omit Sancho's lamentations, and those of the niece and housekeeper, as also several epitaphs that were made for his tomb, and will only give you this, which the bachelor Carrasco caused to be put over it:

"The body of a knight lies here,
So brave, that, to his latest breath,
Immortal glory was his care.
And made him triumph over death.

"Nor has his death the world deceived
Less than his wondrous life surprised;
For if he like a madman lived,
At least he like a wise one died."

Cervantes died in Madrid, Spain, in the Calle del Leon (the Street of the Lion) on April 23, 1616. On the same day there died in Stratford Upon Avon, England, the greatest poet and playwright the world will perhaps ever see, William Shakespeare. Not alone "Old Spain" and "Merrie England" cherish these two names. They belong to the ages—they rank high among the immortals.

Run of the Mine

Continuation of Work After March 31, 1937

THE press has apparently carried many and varied stories of the conference held in New York City on March 10th between the Rocky Mountain District operators and Mr. John L. Lewis. The operators met Mr. Lewis by appointment for the purpose of discussing two items of very definite interest, not only to themselves, but likewise to their

employees and the coal consuming public of the Rocky Mountain Region.

The first matter presented was that of inserting in the several Rocky Mountain Region contracts, which will be negotiated in the near future, a provision similar to that incorporated in the anthracite contract of May 7, 1936, whereby anthracite employees will after May 1, 1937, the effective date of the seven-hour day, work six days per week in any twelve weeks in the contract year, when there is a market necessity for same. The increase in demand for coal in the Rocky Mountain Region during the peak month period exceeds that of any other portion of the United States, this situation due in part to the fact that our western coals are largely non-storing, and to the further fact that the rail haul in the majority of cases is very long, with a resultant high freight rate.

The second matter brought up was that of the importance of the Rocky Mountain Region mines continuing work after March 31st, in the event a new wage contract was not negotiated in the east by that time, all negotiations in the western coal fields now held up at the request of the mine workers, pending the Appalachian District settlement.

The specific continuation arrangement suggested was, first, that if negotiations are continued in the Appalachian District after March 31st, and extensions of present contracts are granted, similar extensions should be granted the western mines. In the event that negotiations are broken off in the Appalachian field and the eastern mines are temporarily closed, those in the Rocky Mountain Region should continue at work, with the understanding that any basic changes made in the Appalachian agreement when it is eventually consummated, would be applied retroactively to the western mines.

The western operators contended, with unquestioned propriety, that inasmuch as they had no part in the making of the Appalachian base agreement, their mines should not be suspended because of the failure of the eastern operators and mine workers to get together, after the western operators had agreed to apply retroactively any basic changes in wage rates.

It would seem that under any theory of collective bargaining, the two requests made by the western operators should be granted without hesitation. Such was the presentation made to Mr. Lewis which was apparently received sympathetically by him, with the understanding that it would be given further consideration when he was able to confer with his policy committee.

How the Railroads Contributed to Flood Relief

AT RECURRING intervals some portion of the American people are confronted with a major disaster. Such may take the form of earthquake and fire, such as once happened to San Francisco, or perhaps a tropical storm may blow into our southern and eastern tidal area; witness the Galveston tidal wave and the more recent one which devastated Florida. Drought may destroy the crops in whole states and people and cattle at once find moving necessary. At times grain, hay and other food stuffs, or seed, must be supplied to certain areas, and invariably the governmental and charitable organizations turn to the railroads for help. The great floods that only recently submerged the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys, was the last example of the railroads coming to the relief of government and people. Regardless of what property damage may occur to the railroads they invariably do three things, they throw their resources into relief work, next they go about making repairs to roadbed and buildings, and last, but not least, they pay for their own losses. The story which follows, written by Mr. J. J. Pelley, President, Association of American Railroads, is one of generous giving, of high courage and achievement. Read it through, it may help you to think that even corporations have souls.

"The greatest mobilization of transportation for rescue and relief work ever known was carried out by the railroads of the United States, in helping to meet the emergency created by the recent unprecedented floods along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

"Approximately 200,000 refugees were carried to places of safety on rescue trains. Hundreds of special trains were rushed into the flooded area loaded with relief workers and supplies of all kinds—drinking water, food, fuel, boats, tents, bedding, clothing and medicines among them. Thousands of freight and passenger cars were mobilized in the vicinity of threatened areas to meet anticipated emergencies and to house refugees and workers at critical points.

"The vital part played by the railroads in the great national effort to aid the flood regions is shown in reports just received from the various rail lines by the Association of American Railroads.

"From practically the entire length of the Atlantic Coast to well into the heart of the Middle West and Southwest, the railroads were mobilized into one gigantic relief organization. That there was not greater loss of life and more intense suffering from the effects of the floods can be attributed in no small degree to

the prompt movement by the railroads of the refugees from the stricken areas and the dispatch with which the rail carriers transported relief supplies into the flood zones.

"The exact number of refugees evacuated by the railroads will never be known, since no effort was made to collect tickets. Refugees were taken not only to the immediate safety of nearby high ground, but many train loads were carried on to cities and towns throughout a wide area on both sides of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, where problems of food and shelter were less acute than in the immediate vicinity of the flood. As conditions permit, they are being returned to their homes.

"Lounge cars in numerous instances were stripped of their furnishings and fitted up as hospital cars for the movement of sick. In one instance an entire hospital staff, together with patients—many of them in critical condition—were transferred from a hospital in the danger zone to another removed from the flood area.

"Special passenger and freight trains carrying life boats and members of the Coast Guard stationed at many points along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida, and on the Great Lakes, moved on fast special schedules into the stricken area.

"Seamen, policemen, United States Army Engineers, soldiers, Navy Yard employees, Red Cross officials, physicians and other relief workers rushed in special trains to the flood-besieged cities and communities from scores of cities throughout the East, South and West. On one special train were nearly 200 volunteer seamen from New York, who were sent to Louisville, Kentucky, to engage in relief work. Two contingents of officers and men with boats, radio and general equipment were sent from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to Memphis, while a complete United States field hospital with ambulances and full equipment was forwarded from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to Louisville, Kentucky. Fire engines and firemen from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Altoona, Erie, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and many other cities were also sent on special trains to Louisville and other points.

"At the same time there were dispatched into the flood areas trains carrying free of charge all supplies shipped by the American Red Cross and consigned to that organization for sufferers in the flood zone. These supplies included not only medicines, but milk, food, clothing, blankets, tents, cooking utensils, bedding, batteries, boots and shoes, and other supplies needed by the flood sufferers.

"Because water in the flood zone had been contaminated, great quantities of pure water were shipped by rail into Cincinnati, Louis-

ville, Evansville and other cities along the Ohio River. Trains of tank cars, which had been sterilized and loaded with drinking water, were sent from Chicago, Indianapolis and other cities. Nearly every train, passenger and freight, which moved into the flood area from nearby cities included one or more tank cars filled with drinking water. In order to have available an adequate supply to tank cars to be used for this purpose, a special train of 50 empty tank cars was given preferred movement from Philadelphia to Indianapolis. Locomotive tenders, after being sterilized, also were used in order to supply drinking water to flood victims in many localities.

"'Clarksville has many things to thank you and your railroad for,' said the Chairman of the Red Cross at Clarksville, Tennessee, in a letter to H. W. Stanley, President of the Tennessee Central Railway Company. 'What we would have done without the water each day I do not know. It is practically furnishing the City in drinking water. The supply of eatables (lard, sugar and canned goods) and shoes, which you sent us yesterday will help to fill many orders for families who were driven from their homes by the high water.'

"Many stories showing the resourceful devotion and even heroism on the part of the railroad employees have been received. With the regular terminals under water, for the most part, railroad employees in many localities set up emergency arrangements for the delivery of supplies as near the rising water as trains could be operated. Rescue and relief trains moved, in many instances, through water that threatened to extinguish the fires of the locomotives. In Louisville, for example, as the floods crept up, shuttle trains evacuated more than 50,000 persons to points of safety in nearby Kentucky, while other trains carried refugees across the Ohio to places of safety in Indiana. Still other trains operated from Jeffersonville, Indiana, until the terminals there went under water. Operations then continued from higher ground further back from the river. All together, more than 100,000 persons were carried out of Louisville and vicinity alone by these rescue trains, operating under conditions of the gravest difficulty. This was typical of the work of rescue at Portsmouth, Maysville, Lawrenceburg, Evansville, Paducah and other Ohio River cities.

"When the flood put the city light plant at Louisville out of commission, an urgent request was sent to the authorities at Lexington, Kentucky, to send a 45-ton transformer so that light and power could be provided in the Eastern portion of the city which was not inundated. Because of flood conditions, the car had

to be moved through a junction at Shelbyville, Kentucky, where there was no physical connection between the two lines handling this heavy emergency shipment. Crews of railroad track workers cut the tracks of both lines, swung them around almost at right angles, quickly made the necessary connection, and so made it possible to supply light and power to hospitals and others in a portion of the city not inundated.

"To house the refugees, Pullman cars, day coaches, and box cars were turned over to the use of the flood refugees and workers until other quarters could be obtained. From dining cars the railroads also furnished food to thousands of flood sufferers and workers. The steward of one dining car, which was caught in the flood zone at Louisville, reported that he fed an average of nearly one thousand persons daily during the flood. One day the number reached nearly 1,700.

"Although the Louisville & Nashville Railroad's general office building in Louisville was surrounded by water and was without heat, and part of the time without lights, six girl telephone operators remained continuously on duty for nearly five days to handle the four trunk lines which remained in operation. One line was kept open exclusively to the Mayor's Relief Committee, over which requests were transmitted for contact with points on the railroad's own telephone system which the committee could not reach over the regular commercial telephone lines. More than one thousand contacts of this kind were made.

"In order to strengthen the levees at Cairo, Illinois, carloads of sand bags and 200 cars of loose dirt were delivered to threatened points.

"Many towns and cities either in or adjacent to the flood zone suffered from shortage of coal with which to operate heating and power plants. The railroads in numerous instances diverted coal to them to enable them to continue to furnish light and heat. In Cincinnati a railroad locomotive was used at the request of the United States Post Office Department to supply heat for the mail room in the Union Station. Similar uses of locomotives were made at other points either to supply heat or steam, or to get plants into operation as the water receded.

"With the passing of the crest at Cincinnati and Louisville and other Ohio River cities, fears were felt for the possible safety of inhabitants of cities and towns along the lower Mississippi River. In order to make available adequate rail transportation facilities if there should be need for a general evacuation of the territory along the river, the Car Service Divi-

sion of the Association of American Railroads, which, all during the flood, kept constantly in touch not only with the railroads but with the War Department and the American Red Cross, ordered all empty box cars that could be spared be sent at once into the South. As a result, nearly 700 empty cars were rushed in solid trains through Washington, D. C., from North Atlantic cities into the South to augment the supply already available there. Similar action was also taken by the railroads in the Southeast, which moved more than a thousand empty cars from points on the Atlantic Coast to threatened areas, and by the railroads west of the Mississippi River. Fortunately the anticipated emergency along the lower Mississippi did not develop, but had it done so the railroads were ready not only to evacuate the inhabitants but also the livestock, cotton, and other possessions.

"With every gateway across the Ohio below Pittsburgh closed by flood, the railroads handled the regular commerce between North and South with a minimum of interruption by a system of freight and passengers through the open gateways of Memphis, Pittsburgh, Washington, and Hagerstown, Maryland. In this work, as well as in the marshaling of extra coal cars to enable mines outside the flooded area to remain in operation, the Car Service Division

of the Association of American Railroads co-operated."

The Pity of it All

THE tragedy that overtook nearly five hundred children, their parents, other relatives and friends in New London, Texas, was one of the most appalling accidents that ever happened in our country.

To crush out in a moment these young lives, and to entail a lifetime of suffering on others, where ordinary knowledge and foresight, if applied, would have averted the holocaust, makes the situation an even more pitiful one.

As one witness stated, to install seventy-two gas fired individual steam radiators in one building with the hundreds of feet of pipeline and hundreds of separate joints susceptible to leaks that go with same within hollow tile walls was an architectural monstrosity, and thereafter to substitute raw oil well gas for dry gas, without adequate protection in the way of duplicate reduction valves to care for the extreme fluctuations in line pressure that constantly occurs, represents the extreme of incompetency and bad management, all of which justifies the question, just how much real skilled attention is being paid to the hazards that exist in all our public buildings, schools, public auditoriums, hospitals, insane asylums, etc.

(Continued on following page)

Coal Production, Wyoming 1936

FROM advance statement supplied by the State Inspector of Coal Mines, Mr. Hugh McLeod, we present herewith the figures covering the production of coal by counties, in Wyoming, for the year 1936, together with similar figures for the year 1935.

Of the counties showing an increase, Carbon county led with 28 per cent, Sheridan county with 23 per cent, and Sweetwater county with 10 per cent. Sweetwater county, the state's largest producer, reached nearly 60 per cent of the state total in 1936.

County	Tons 1935	Tons 1936	Increase	Decrease
Sweetwater	3,259,593.07	3,584,496.23	324,903.16	
Lincoln	475,170.56	496,720.69	21,550.13	
Uinta	15,973.88	15,951.94		21.94
Carbon	470,735.87	604,375.65	133,639.78	
Hot Springs	215,201.77	231,724.89	16,523.12	
Converse	11,887.25	10,771.25		1,116.00
Natrona	3,246.50	4,132.83	886.33	
Weston	460.00	358.00		102.00
Fremont	37,897.81	47,866.76	9,968.95	
Park	1,229.25	671.66		557.59
Johnson	6,098.30	10,842.10	4,743.80	
Crook	1,574.00			1,574.00
Albany	704.00			704.00
Sheridan	543,031.52	668,514.25	125,482.73	
Big Horn	855.50	1,012.00	156.50	
Campbell	121,629.41	113,582.00		8,047.41
Total	5,165,288.69	5,791,020.25	625,731.56	
Per cent increase			12.11	

The Wearing of Protective Clothing

FOR a good many years The Union Pacific Coal Company has urged the wearing of hard-toe shoes as a protection against injury to workmen's feet. Man is marvelously made and the human machine wears well, but called upon as it is to do many things, in many ways, it is made up of many delicate parts.

Thinking only of the legs below the knees, we each start out in life with fourteen ankle bones, ten foot bones and twenty-eight toe bones, fifty-two in all, ingeniously made and worth caring for. To protect the bones of the feet thinking men engaged in mining wear hard-toe shoes. What is the situation in and about our mines and how well are we doing this protective job? A recent survey tells the whole story. Here it is:

Analyzing the figures leads us to wonder why Re-

liance men wear 100 per cent hard-toe shoes, with Superior following with 97.1 per cent, Winton 96.0 per cent, Rock Springs with 86.8 per cent, Hanna at the foot of the line with but 64.7 per cent. What is the matter at Hanna, has there been a lack of encouragement by the local officials or has some "rugged individualist" used his influence against this aid to safety?

May we suggest that each of the boys at Rock Springs, Winton, Superior, and Hanna show this statement to one friend and fellow worker who does not wear safety shoes, urging him to get in line and make his district full 100 per cent by—well let us say, not later than the Annual Safety First Field day, to be held in Rock Springs, Friday, June 18th, next. We are going to ask for the record—through the "mike" on that day—what will be your answer?

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WEARING HARD-TOE SHOES ON JANUARY 31, 1937.

District	No. Employees	Wearing Hard-Toe Shoes	Not Wearing Hard-Toe Shoes	Per Cent Wearing Hard-Toe Shoes
Rock Springs	680	590	90	86.8
Reliance	379	379	—	100.0
Winton	372	357	15	96.0
Superior	623	605	18	97.1
Hanna	309	200	109	64.7
Total.....	2,363	2,131	232	90.2

The Pity of it All

(Continued from preceding page)

It cost 602 innocent lives lost in the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago on December 30, 1903, to place fireproof proscenium arch curtains in the theatres. Will the loss of these Texas children bring about a searching inspection of all the equipment, steam boilers, electric equipment, gas heaters, etc., that is located in the basements of our public buildings?

Fuel Expenditures Show Marked Increase

The cost to the railroads of the fuel and power charged to train and yard service last year exceeded a quarter of a billion dollars for the first time since 1930. The 1936 total—\$253,000,000—topped the 1935 figure by some \$50,000,000, and represented an increase of almost \$100,000,000 above the low point reached in 1933.

The principal item in total locomotive fuel charges in 1936 was \$188,572,000 for coal, followed in order by \$48,486,000 for fuel oil, \$13,352,000 for electric current, \$1,911,000 for gasoline, \$316,000 for Diesel fuel, and \$184,000 for all other fuel. These cost figures covered 80,439,000 tons of coal, 2,336,000,000 gallons of fuel oil, 1,570,000,000

kilowatt-hours of electric current, 24,767,000 gallons of gasoline, 6,898,000 gallons of Diesel fuel, and other fuel equivalent to 60,000 tons of coal.

Placing all types of fuel upon a coal basis, railroad locomotive fuel consumption last year was equivalent to 97,732,000 tons of coal, of which 63 per cent was used in freight service, 22 per cent in passenger service, and 15 per cent in yard switching service. This 97,732,000 tons of coal (or its equivalent) represented an average daily consumption by the railways of 267,030 tons, or an average of 11,125 tons of coal every hour, day and night, for the entire year. The increase, previously mentioned, of \$50,000,000 in railroad locomotive fuel charges in 1936 over 1935 is another illustration of the importance to national recovery of restoration of railroad purchasing power.—*Railway Age*.

THE OLDEST PROFESSION

A surgeon, an architect and a politician were arguing as to whose profession was the oldest.

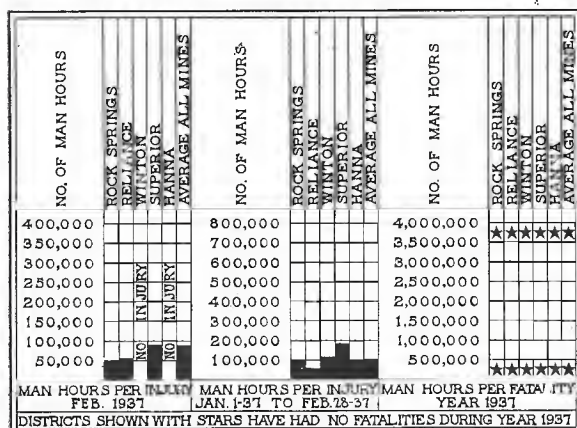
Said the surgeon: "Eve was made from Adam's rib, and that surely was a surgical operation."

"Maybe," said the architect, "but prior to that, order was created out of chaos, and that was an architectural job."

"But," interrupted the politician proudly, "somebody must have created the chaos!"—*Mutual Magazine*.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

February Accident Graph



FOR February four injuries are reported bringing the total to seven for two months of 1937. One accident was of a very serious nature and could easily have been a fatality. As it is, the injured man will be a cripple for the rest of his life.

Accidents can be controlled by the use of proper safeguards, good housekeeping, adequate supervision, proper instruction and proper tools. When these have been supplied, the individual must use his own initiative in preventing accidents, remembering that a well-rounded safety program's objective is the elimination of all accidents and all injuries.

We still have a long way to go before no accidents and no injuries are reported for a year's operation of a group of coal mines, but such a thing is possible and therein is a real objective.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

FEBRUARY, 1937

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	35,315	1	35,315
Rock Springs No. 8..	42,777	1	42,777
Rock Springs Outside	18,456	0	No Injury
Total.....	96,548	2	48,274
Reliance No. 1.....	37,338	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	7,777	1	7,777
Reliance Outside ...	11,109	0	No Injury
Total.....	56,224	1	56,224

Winton No. 1.....	47,698	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	9,324	0	No Injury
Total.....	57,022	0	No Injury

Superior "B"	25,151	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	26,159	1	26,159
Superior "D"	700	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	21,567	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	17,542	0	No Injury

Total.....	91,119	1	91,119
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Hanna No. 4.....	35,070	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	12,665	0	No Injury

Total.....	47,735	0	No Injury
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All Districts, 1937...	348,648	4	87,162
All Districts, 1936...	335,624	1	335,624

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, INCLUSIVE

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	71,449	1	71,449
Rock Springs No. 8..	87,059	1	87,059
Rock Springs Outside	37,886	0	No Injury
Total.....	196,394	2	98,197
Reliance No. 1.....	77,063	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	14,049	2	7,025
Reliance Outside	23,261	0	No Injury
Total.....	114,373	2	57,187
Winton No. 1.....	95,669	1	95,669
Winton Outside	19,467	0	No Injury
Total.....	115,136	1	115,136

Superior "B"	51,261	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	53,228	1	53,228
Superior "D"	1,750	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	44,254	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	35,574	0	No Injury

Total.....	186,067	1	186,067
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Hanna No. 4.....	72,051	1	72,051
Hanna Outside	25,045	0	No Injury

Total.....	97,096	1	97,096
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All Districts, 1937...	709,066	7	101,295
All Districts, 1936...	627,576	2	313,788

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections

In the Annual Safety Contest

WITH the ending of February, a total of seven compensable injuries must be placed in the injury column for the two-months' period of operation this year. Of the four injuries recorded in February, three of them could easily have been avoided. All sections for 1937 show 101,295 man hours per injury while the corresponding period

for 1936 shows 313,788 man hours per injury. This is a decided decrease and it is absolutely necessary that all men use more precaution in their working places, on haulage and while handling material. There are far too many accidents happening in the mines, and each individual must take care of himself as well as look out for his fellow worker.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury	
1. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	16,576	0	No Injury	
2. John Cukale	Rock Springs 4,	Section 6	10,892	0	No Injury	
3. Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	10,661	0	No Injury	
4. Thomas Whalen	Superior C,	Section 2	10,262	0	No Injury	
5. Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	9,534	0	No Injury	
6. Stewart Law	Superior C,	Section 3	9,436	0	No Injury	
7. Joe Goyen	Superior B,	Section 5	9,331	0	No Injury	
8. Ed. While	Hanna 4,	Section 5	9,324	0	No Injury	
9. R. T. Wilson.....	Winton 1,	Section 9	8,708	0	No Injury	
10. Alfred Leslie	Superior B,	Section 7	8,540	0	No Injury	
11. W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance 1,	Section 5	8,428	0	No Injury	
12. Joe Jones	Hanna 4,	Section 4	8,358	0	No Injury	
13. Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 3	8,281	0	No Injury	
14. Roy Huber	Superior B,	Section 4	8,281	0	No Injury	
15. John Zupence	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	8,260	0	No Injury	
16. Homer Grove	Reliance 1,	Section 4	8,239	0	No Injury	
17. Joe Fearn	Reliance 1,	Section 6	8,232	0	No Injury	
18. Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8,	Section 6	8,148	0	No Injury	
19. Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section 3	7,959	0	No Injury	
20. Gus Collins	Hanna 4,	Section 9	7,882	0	No Injury	
21. Jed Orme	Rock Springs 8,	Section 7	7,875	0	No Injury	
22. Clifford Anderson	Superior C,	Section 4	7,847	0	No Injury	
23. James Whalen	Rock Springs 8,	Section 3	7,819	0	No Injury	
24. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1,	Section 6	7,651	0	No Injury	
25. Thomas Robinson	Superior E,	Section 3	7,574	0	No Injury	
26. Richard Haag	Superior E,	Section 4	7,574	0	No Injury	
27. Arthur Jeanselme	Winton 1,	Section 4	7,546	0	No Injury	
28. Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	7,532	0	No Injury	
29. D. K. Wilson.....	Reliance 1,	Section 10	7,525	0	No Injury	
30. George Wales	Hanna 4,	Section 6	7,511	0	No Injury	
31. Anton Zupence	Rock Springs 4,	Section 7	7,427	0	No Injury	
32. L. F. Gordon.....	Superior B,	Section 3	7,427	0	No Injury	
33. Nick Konzatti, Sr.....	Superior E,	Section 1	7,406	0	No Injury	
34. Sam Gillilan	Superior E,	Section 2	7,343	0	No Injury	
35. James Reese	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	7,273	0	No Injury	
36. Pat Campbell	Rock Springs 8,	Section 10	7,245	0	No Injury	
37. Henry Bays	Superior E,	Section 6	7,217	0	No Injury	
38. James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 7	7,140	0	No Injury	
39. Paul Cox	Superior E,	Section 5	7,140	0	No Injury	
40. Clyde Rock	Superior C,	Section 5	7,133	0	No Injury	
41. Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8,	Section 4	7,084	0	No Injury	
42. Lester Williams	Rock Springs 4,	Section 8	7,084	0	No Injury	
43. Enoch Sims	Reliance 1,	Section 7	6,797	0	No Injury	
44. Steve Welch	Reliance 1,	Section 8	6,776	0	No Injury	
45. Robert Stewart	Reliance 1,	Section 9	6,678	0	No Injury	
46. H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	6,664	0	No Injury	

47.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section 3	6,587	0	No Injury
48.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	6,538	0	No Injury
49.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior	B,	Section 6	6,517	0	No Injury
50.	Arthur McTee	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	6,510	0	No Injury
51.	John Valco	Winton	1,	Section 11	6,419	0	No Injury
52.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton	1,	Section 10	6,419	0	No Injury
53.	Joe Botero	Winton	1,	Section 12	6,405	0	No Injury
54.	John Traeger	Rock Springs	4,	Section 1	6,209	0	No Injury
55.	J. H. Crawford	Hanna	4,	Section 1	6,160	0	No Injury
56.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	6,146	0	No Injury
57.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	6,048	0	No Injury
58.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section 14	6,041	0	No Injury
59.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 8	6,027	0	No Injury
60.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section 5	6,027	0	No Injury
61.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section 13	6,020	0	No Injury
62.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	5,929	0	No Injury
63.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B,	Section 1	5,712	0	No Injury
64.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	5,635	0	No Injury
65.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	5,614	0	No Injury
66.	Richard Arkle	Superior	B,	Section 2	5,453	0	No Injury
67.	James Gilday	Winton	1,	Section 15	4,683	0	No Injury
68.	Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	3,829	0	No Injury
69.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section 11	3,745	0	No Injury
70.	Ed. Christensen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	2,646	0	No Injury
71.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	1,806	0	No Injury
72.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section 1	1,750	0	No Injury
73.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	9,261	1	9,261
74.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section 8	7,861	1	7,861
75.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	7,707	1	7,707
76.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section 6	7,301	1	7,301
77.	James Zelenka	Reliance	7,	Section 2	7,028	1	7,028
78.	J. B. Hughes	Reliance	7,	Section 1	7,021	1	7,021
79.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	5,159	1	5,159

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	37,886	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	35,574	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	25,045	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	23,261	0	No Injury
5. R. W. Fowkes	Winton	19,467	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937		709,066	7	101,295
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936		627,576	2	313,788

February Injuries

MARKO SIKICH, *Austrian, age 60, faceman, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 4.* Right inguinal hernia. Period of disability estimated six weeks.

Marko claims that while he was assisting other members of the crew in lifting some conveyor pans he received a hernia. Several hernias have been reported as happening of recent date. Each mine worker should educate himself as to the proper method of lifting and avoid unnecessary strains and awkward positions while lifting heavy material as required in mining.

J. E. JONES, *American, age 38, machine man, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 5.* Fracture of larger right leg bone above the ankle. Period

of disability estimated six weeks.

James was shoveling out machine cuttings from the undercut face of room when a large V-shape piece of coal rolled out from the face, and before he could get in the clear it struck his leg. It is necessary to clean out undercuts to properly shoot down the coal. To prevent such accidents, it is a safe practice for the miner to take a pick and sound the entire face, and take down any loose or drummy coal. A face of coal may LOOK safe but should also be gone over carefully with a pick or bar. This accident could have been prevented.

Z. A. PORTWOOD, *American, age 49, electrician and repairman, Reliance No. 7 Mine, Section No. 1.* Amputation of left leg below knee joint. Period

of disability undetermined.

Z. A. Portwood had repaired a cutter chain on a mining machine that had been pulled back from the face of an advancing entry that was 17 feet wide, 6 to 6½ feet high, and exceptionally clean. After repairing the chain he decided to oil the chain by putting in the bit clutch, opening the controller on the first point of resistance and taking an oil can and pouring oil into an oil pipe on the cutter bar. After oiling the machine he failed to stop it before attempting to pick up the tools which he had used and had left lying around the cutter bar, and while picking up these tools, while the chain was in motion, his foot struck one of the points of a miner's pick which flipped the handle into the moving chain and both the pick and his left leg were pulled into the underframe of the mining machine, which stalled the motor. The machine runner and helper, who were nearby in the face, ran and shut off the controller, reversed the motor and by goosing the controller were able to get Portwood free of the machine in short order and render first aid. The leg was so badly mangled that amputation of foot and part of leg was necessary. Such accidents are avoidable if only the few safety rules regarding the operation of mining machines are followed. Mining machine accidents are always very serious and in many cases fatal. No man need be around a cutter bar when the bit clutch is engaged.

GUS AMBUS, *American, (Greek nationality), age 21, loading end man, Superior "C" Mine, Section No. 6. Laceration of left hand. Period of disability undetermined.*

Gus received his injury while trying to re-

place a connecting rod pin in the rocker arm of Eickhoff drive, by opening the controller, then shutting it off, and while the motor "coasted" tried to align the holes in the rod and rocker and push the pin through. Instead he got his hand caught between the rod and loose coal in bottom of frame. This accident could have been much more serious, and shows how foolish it is to break all safety rules and instructions in order to save a few minutes' time. There was absolutely no excuse for this accident happening.

A Dangerous Antiseptic

WHILE there are many "do's" in medicine, there are also many "don'ts." One of the latter concerns the danger of phenol (carbolic acid) as a dressing for wounds. Although numerous warnings have been issued from time to time against applying carbolic acid to skin surfaces, its use continues, and all too frequently with disastrous results. In some households carbolic acid is still used as a "first aid" in cuts and wounds, despite the fact that so many relatively harmless substances are now available that will destroy bacteria. Its presence in the home medicine chest is to be condemned.

Serious damage, of which the public is all too ignorant, may attend its use. When applied as a dressing to a wounded finger or toe there may follow a destruction of blood vessels that cuts off circulation and results in gangrene. A most striking effect is sometimes noted when a bit of gauze soaked in carbolic acid is wrapped around a finger and allowed to remain in that situation for some hours; even a very dilute solution, if left in contact with

(Continued on following page)

Monthly Safety Awards

SAFETY meetings for February were held on March 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 at Superior, Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance and Hanna. Mines eligible for safety awards: Superior "B" and "E", Reliance No. 1, Winton No. 1 and Hanna No. 4 Mines. Mines ineligible on account of one accident in each mine were: Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8, Reliance No. 7 and Superior "C" Mines. No awards were made for

suits of clothes, due to the fact that none of the districts have gone a three-months' period without having a compensable injury. Every effort should be put forward by both workmen and supervisors toward the elimination of all compensable injuries, thereby enabling all to participate in safety awards.

Winners of cash awards are as follows:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 each
Reliance No. 1	T. A. Bynon, Jr.	William Sisk	John Pernich	Enoch Sims
Winton No. 1	Fred Grindle	Jerry Notar	John Henderson	George Harris
Superior "B"	Henry Goddard	Harry Boam	Clifford Robinson	F. L. Gordon
Superior "E"	Leslie Low	Aldo Rizzi	Fred Flohr	Nick Conzatti
Hanna No. 4	John Boam	William Hill	W. H. Moffitt	James Hearne
Total	\$75	\$50	\$25	\$50

Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8, Reliance No. 7 and Superior "C" Mines were ineligible to participate.

the skin for many hours, may bring about blood vessel blocking. Occasionally gangrene has resulted from the continued application of carbolic acid, and there are many mixtures containing carbolic acid that are equally harmful. One of these contains camphor.

LOSS OF SENSATION

The first effect of phenol is that it produces a local anesthesia (loss of sensation), hence the patient may not be aware of the tissue changes that are taking place. The skin at first appears wrinkled and grayish-white. As the action continues, the skin becomes darker and more shriveled, and if the acid is not completely removed the parts may become entirely black. This usually means that the capillaries have been entirely destroyed and no restoration of circulation is possible.

In a recent case reported by William R. Meeker and J. O. Muscat, a young man who had suffered wounds on two of his fingers had wrapped the injured members in a bandage which was kept moist with a dilute carbolic acid solution. After four or five days he noted that his fingers were shriveled, numb, and entirely useless. Removal of the dressing and thorough cleansing were without avail and the gangrenous fingers had to be amputated. Another case which these authors cited was that of a man aged 31 who suffered a crushed hand while loading timber. Because healing was slow, a solution containing carbolic acid was poured on the injured parts three or four times daily and allowed to dry. The result was gangrene of the hand and fingers, requiring amputation.

CARBOLIC ACID

While carbolic acid is a strong antiseptic, it is not as powerful in this respect as is generally believed. There are many antiseptics of greater value, such as Dakin's solution (chlorine) and tincture of iodine. Furthermore, dressings that are kept moist and hot may need no antiseptic at all, or, at best, but a mild solution of boric acid.

Some one may say, "But I have used carbolic acid on wounds off and on for years and have had no trouble." The danger lies in covering the wound and possibly in the individual weakness or susceptibility to the drug. Some persons are more inclined to capillary destruction than others.

We owe to carbolic acid beginnings of modern surgery. It was this particular substance that Joseph Lister employed (as a spray) to kill the bacteria on the skin of the patient, the operator's hands, and the surgical instruments.

Carbolic acid (which is chemically not an acid at all, but an alcohol), has many uses, but if any other antiseptic is available do not employ it on skin or wounded areas, at least for any length of time. Its burning effect may be neutralized by moistening the parts with grain alcohol.

Open Season for Blasting Cap Accidents

The Institute of Makers of Explosives has issued its seasonal warning concerning the dangers of children playing with blasting caps and points out the care that should be employed by all workmen who handle explosives to see that they do not fall into the hands of children.

In 1929, *three hundred and forty-four* children were maimed or injured by blasting caps. Progress has been made. In 1936 *two hundred thirteen* children were injured or killed.

Spring and Summer produces the largest harvest.

**WARN ALL WHO HANDLE EXPLOSIVES.
SHOW CHILDREN WHAT CAPS ARE.**

—From "Mining and Contracting Review."

Accidents in 1936

The country's accidental death toll is up to 111,000 for 1936, a jump of ten per cent over the previous all-time high of 1934 when 101,139 lives were lost.

In addition to the 111,000 fatalities, 400,000 persons received permanent injuries and more than 10,000,000 were disabled temporarily.

The financial cost of all accidents amounted to \$3,750,000,000. Of this amount wage losses and medical expense amounted to \$2,630,000,000, motor vehicle property damage amounted to \$830,000,000 and fire losses ran to \$290,000,000.

All types of accidents increased. For the first time in eight years home fatalities were more nu-



merous than automobile tragedies, with 39,000 deaths, an increase of 7,500 over 1935.

Motor vehicle deaths increased to 38,500, a 1,500 increase over 1935.

Other public accidents went up from 18,000 deaths in 1935 to 19,000 the past year.

Industrial accidental deaths increased, totalling 18,000, 1,500 more than in 1935.

Many of us thought we were doing good work in 1936. Is your 1937 "accident prevention" program arranged to stop a further increase this year?

—From *Mining Safety*.

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO FEBRUARY 28, 1937

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	9
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	19
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	71
Reliance No. 7 Mine.....	5
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	46
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	203
Superior "B" Mine.....	73
Superior "C" Mine.....	9
Superior "E" Mine.....	100
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	31
	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,315
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	895
Reliance Tipple	731
Winton Tipple	2,515
Superior "B" and "E" Tipple.....	1,871
Superior "C" Tipple.....	2,789
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	152
	<i>General Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs	1,627
Reliance	1,899
Winton	2,112
Superior	2,384
Hanna	487

His Family Knew

BEFORE THE FIRST

Accident laid him low:

BEFORE THE FIRST

Infection stung him:

BEFORE THE FIRST

Safety rule he broke:

His family knew about it all because they knew he was prone to forget the little things:

His family knew about it all because they knew he always left the lawn mower so the kids fell over it:

His family knew about it all because they knew he always left his clothes lying around the house:

YES, his family knew he was going to get caught sooner or later, BECAUSE they knew he was a CARELESS man.

Sleep, a Big Factor For Good Health

Some people insist that they can lose sleep and not suffer physically, but that is not what Professor L. R. Muller thinks. Dr. Muller says that there are certain processes for maintaining the proper chemical balance in the body which can take place only during sleep. If the amount of sleep is not enough to allow these processes to be completed, a person is bound to become irritable and nervous. He explains that during the day when the body is active, calcium and potassium are taken from the nerves and muscles by the blood stream and are then restored only during sleep. If sleep is lost the nerves become deficient in calcium and in such a state are abnormally sensitive to outside stimuli. For that reason, says Dr. Muller, sleepless people are easily annoyed by trivial things.

Eleven Short

Some one calls attention to the following extraordinary inscription placed on the monument to an old Indian fighter. The epitaph reads:

"To Lem S. Frame, who during his life shot 89 Indians whom the Lord delivered into his hands, and who was looking forward to making up his hundred before the end of the year when he fell asleep in Jesus at his house at Hawk's Ferry, March 27, 1843."

A mountaineer took his son to school to enroll him.

"My boy's arter larnin', what dya have?" he asked the teacher.

"We offer English, trigonometry, spelling, etc," she explained.

"Well, give him some of that thar triggernometry, he's the worst shot in our family."

Poems for April

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, the Quaker poet, did much to enrich our stock of American poetry during his life of eighty-five years. The poem we have selected "Abraham Davenport" depicts the type of legislator, who sat in the Connecticut state house in 1780. "Simple duty hath no place for fear."

ABRAHAM DAVENPORT

"In the old days (a custom laid aside
With breeches and cocked hats) the people sent
Their wisest men to make the public laws.
And so, from a brown homestead, where the Sound
Drinks the small tribute of the Mianas,
Waved over by the woods of Rippowam,
And hallowed by pure lives and tranquil deaths,
Stamford sent up to the councils of the State
Wisdom and grace in Abraham Davenport.

"'Twas on a May-day of the far old year
Seventeen hundred eighty, that there fell
Over the bloom and sweet life of the Spring,
Over the fresh earth and the heaven of noon,
A horror of great darkness, like the night
In day of which the Norland sagas tell,—
The Twilight of the Gods. The low-hung sky
Was black with ominous clouds, save where its rim
Was fringed with a dull glow, like that which
climbs

The crater's sides from the red hell below.
Birds ceased to sing, and all the barnyard fowls
Roosted; the cattle at the pasture bars
Lowed, and looked homeward; bats on leathern
wings
Flitted abroad; the sounds of labor died;
Men prayed, and women wept; all ears grew sharp
To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet shatter
The black sky, that the dreadful face of Christ
Might look from the rent clouds, not as he looked
A loving guest at Bethany, but stern
As justice and inexorable Law.

"Meanwhile in the old State House, dim as
ghosts,
Sat the lawgivers of Connecticut,
Trembling beneath their legislative robes,
'It is the Lord's Great Day! Let us adjourn,'
Some said; and then, as if with one accord,
All eyes were turned to Abraham Davenport.
He rose, slow cleaving with his steady voice
The intolerable hush. 'This well may be
The Day of Judgment which the world awaits;
But be it so or not, I only know
My present duty, and my Lord's command
To occupy till He come. So at the post
Where He hath set me in His providence,
I choose, for one, to meet Him face to face,—

No faithless servant frightened from my task,
But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls;
And therefore, with all reverence, I would say,
Let God do His work, we will see to ours.
Bring in the candles.' And they brought them in.

Then by the flaring lights the Speaker read,
Albeit with husky voice and shaking hands,
An act to amend an act to regulate
The shad and alewife fisheries. Whereupon
Wisely and well spake Abraham Davenport,
Straight to the question, with no figures of speech
Save the ten Arab signs, yet not without
The shrewd dry humor natural to the man:
His awe-struck colleagues listening all the while,
Between the pauses of his argument,
To hear the thunder of the wrath of God
Break from the hollow trumpet of the cloud.

And there he stands in memory to this day,
Against the background of unnatural dark,
Erect, self-poised, a rugged face, half seen
A witness to the ages as they pass,
That simple duty hath no place for fear."

From another great American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, whose bust holds a place of honor in Westminster Abbey, London, we have selected two exquisite gems of poesy, "St. Johns, Cambridge" and "Divina Commedia". Both are beautiful selections worthy of being read aloud on a quiet Sunday evening.

ST. JOHN'S, CAMBRIDGE

"I stand beneath the tree, whose branches shade
Thy western window, Chapel of St. John!
And hear its leaves repeat their benison
On him, whose hand thy stones memorial laid;
Then I remember one of whom was said
In the world's darkest hour, 'Behold thy son!'
And see him living still, and wandering on
And waiting for the advent long delayed.
Not only tongues of the apostles teach
Lessons of love and light, but these expanding
And sheltering boughs with all their leaves im-
plore,
And say in language clear as human speech,
'The peace of God, that passeth understanding,
Be and abide with you forevermore!'"

DIVINA COMMEDIA

I

"Oft have I seen at some cathedral door
A laborer, pausing in the dust and heat
Lay down his burden, and with reverent feet
Enter, and cross himself, and on the floor
Kneel to repeat his paternoster o'er;
Far off the noises of the world retreat;

The loud vociferations of the street
 Become an undistinguishable roar.
 So, as I enter here from day to day,
 And leave my burden at this minster gate,
 Kneeling in prayer, and not ashamed to pray,
 The tumult of the time disconsolate
 To inarticulate murmurs dies away,
 While the eternal ages watch and wait."

II

"How strange the sculptures that adorn these
 towers!
 This crowd of statues, in whose folded sleeves
 Birds build their nests; while canopied with
 leaves
 Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers,
 And the vast minster seems a cross of flowers!
 But fiends and dragons on the gargoyle eaves
 Watch the dead Christ between the living thieves,
 And, underneath, the traitor Judas lowers!
 Ah! from what agonies of heart and brain,
 What exultations trampling on despair,
 What tenderness, what tears, what hate of wrong,
 What passionate outcry of a soul in pain,
 Uprose this poem of the earth and air,
 This mediaeval miracle of song!"

III

"I enter, and I see thee in the gloom
 Of the long aisles, O poet saturnine!
 And strive to make my steps keep pace with
 thine,
 The air is filled with some unknown perfume;
 The congregation of the dead make room
 For thee to pass; the votive tapers shine;
 Like rooks that haunt Ravenna's groves of pine
 The hovering echoes fly from tomb to tomb.
 From the confessionals I hear arise
 Rehearsals of forgotten tragedies,
 And lamentations from the crypts below;
 And then a voice celestial that begins
 With the pathetic words, 'Although your sins
 As scarlet be,' and ends with 'as the snow.'"

IV

"With snow-white veil and garments as of flame,
 She stands before thee, who so long ago
 Filled thy young heart with passion and the woe
 From which thy song and all its splendors came;
 And while with stern rebuke she speaks thy name,
 The ice about thy heart melts as the snow
 On mountain heights, and in swift overflow
 Comes gushing from thy lips in sobs of shame.
 Thou makest full confession; and a gleam,
 As of the dawn on some dark forest cast,
 Seems on thy lifted forehead to increase;
 Lethe and Eúnoe—the remembered dream
 And the forgotten sorrow—bring at last
 That perfect pardon which is perfect peace."

V

"I lift mine eyes, and all the windows blaze
 With forms of Saints and holy men who died,
 Here martyred and hereafter glorified;
 And the great Rose upon its leaves displays
 Christ's Triumph, and the angelic roundelays,
 With splendor upon splendor multiplied;
 And Beatrice again at Dante's side
 No more rebukes, but smiles her words of
 praise.
 And then the organ sounds, and unseen choirs
 Sing the old Latin hymns of peace and love
 And benedictions of the Holy Ghost;
 And the melodious bells among the spires
 O'er all the house-tops and through heaven
 above
 Proclaim the elevation of the Host!"

VI

"O star of morning and of liberty!
 O bringer of the light, whose splendor shines
 Above the darkness of the Apennines,
 Forerunner of the day that is to be!
 The voices of the city and the sea,
 The voices of the mountains and the pines,
 Repeat thy song, till the familiar lines
 Are footpaths for the thought of Italy!
 Thy flame is blown abroad from all the heights,
 Through all the nations, and a sound is heard,
 As of a mighty wind, and men devout,
 Strangers of Rome, and the new proselytes,
 In their own language hear thy wondrous word,
 And many are amazed and many doubt."

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras as he was called, and whose real name was Cincinnatus Heine Miller, was born in Indiana in 1841, and was taken to the then frontier, Oregon, in 1854. A gold hunter in California, he later accompanied the filibuster William Walker to Nicaragua, an exceedingly adventurous enterprise. Miller next turned to the writing of poems and plays, acquiring a substantial reputation as a frontier poet, dying in 1913. From Miller's selected poems, we have chosen one that emphasizes the courage of the discoverer of America.

COLUMBUS

"Behind him lay the gray Azores,
 Behind him the Gates of Hercules;
 Before him not the ghost of shores,
 Before him only shoreless seas.
 The good mate said: 'Now must we pray,
 For lo! the very stars are gone.
 Brave Admiral, speak, what shall I say?'
 'Why, say, "Sail on! sail on! and on!"'
 "My men grow mutinous day by day;
 My men grow ghastly wan and weak.'
 The stout mate thought of home; a spray

Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
 'What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
 If we sight naught but seas at dawn?'
 'Why, you shall say at break of day,
 "Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"'

"They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
 Until at last the blanched mate said:
 'Why, now not even God would know
 Should I and all my men fall dead.
 These very winds forget their way,
 For God from these dread seas is gone,
 Now speak, brave Admiral, speak and say'—
 He said: 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

"They sailed. They sailed. Then spake the mate:
 'This mad sea shows his teeth to-night.
 He curls his lip, he lies in wait,
 With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
 Brave Admiral, say but one good word:
 What shall we do when hope is gone?'
 The words leapt like a leaping sword:
 'Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!'"

"Then, pale and worn, he kept his deck,
 And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
 Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
 A light! A light! A light! A light!
 It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
 It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
 He gained a world; he gave that world
 Its grandest lesson: 'On! sail on!'"

Only a few weeks ago the author of the well known poem that follows, was adjudged mentally incompetent by a New York City court. Edwin Markham was born in 1852, lived for many years in California where he worked at odd jobs as a laborer, later becoming Superintendent of Schools. In 1899 he wrote "The Man with the Hoe" a poem based on Millet's famous painting, which brought him instant and world-wide fame:

THE MAN WITH THE HOE

"God made man in His own image, in the image
 of God made He him.—*Genesis*."

Written after seeing the Painting by Millet

"Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
 Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
 The emptiness of ages in his face,
 And on his back the burden of the world.
 Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
 A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
 Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
 Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
 Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
 Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?"

"Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
 To have dominion over sea and land;

To trace the stars and search the heavens for
 power;
 To feel the passion of Eternity?
 Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the
 suns
 And pillared the blue firmament with light?
 Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
 There is no shape more terrible than this—
 More tongued with censure of the world's blind
 greed—
 More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
 More fraught with menace to the universe."

"What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
 Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
 Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
 What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
 The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
 Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
 Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
 Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
 Plundered, profaned, and disinherited,
 Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
 A protest that is also prophecy."

"O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
 Is this the handiwork you give to God,
 This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched?
 How will you ever straighten up this shape;
 Touch it again with immortality;
 Give back the upward looking and the light;
 Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
 Make right the immemorial infamies,
 Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?"

"O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
 How will the Future reckon with this man?
 How answer his brute question in that hour
 When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
 How will it be with kingdom and with kings—
 With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
 When this dumb Terror shall reply to God,
 After the silence of the centuries?"

We will conclude our selection for the month with an anonymous poem, that was read and recited fifty years ago in every country school house, and around the simple firesides of that day, when the movie and the radio were yet in the future; a day when young and old found happiness in the "simple life". When compared with current day verse this old selection may be thought somber, but we did not think it saddening when we chose it as our Friday afternoon recitation more than a half century ago.

FORTY YEARS AGO

I've wandered to the village, Tom,
 I've sat beneath the tree

Upon the schoolhouse playground,
That sheltered you and me;
But none were there to greet me, Tom,
And few were left to know,
Who played with us upon the green,
Just 40 years ago.

The green was just as green, Tom,
Barefooted boys at play.
Were sporting, just as we did then
With spirits just as gay;
But the master sleeps upon the hill
Which coated o'er with snow
Afforded us a sliding place
Some 40 years ago.

The old schoolhouse is altered some.
The benches are replaced
By new ones, very like the same,
Our jack knives had defaced.
But the same old bricks are in the wall
And the bell swings to and fro,
Its music's just the same, dear Tom,
'Twas 40 years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill,
Close by the spreading beech
Is very low; 'twas once so high
That we could scarcely reach;
And kneeling down to take a drink,
Dear Tom, I started so,
To think how very much I've changed
Since 40 years ago.

Near by that spring, upon an elm,
You know I cut your name,
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom,
And you did mine the same;
Some heartless wretch has peeled the bark.
'Twas dying sure, but slow,
Just as she died whose name you cut
Just 40 years ago.

My lids have long been dry, Tom,
But tears came in my eyes;
I thought of her I loved so well,
Those early broken ties;
I visited the old churchyard,
And took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved,
Just 40 years ago.

Well, some are in the churchyard laid,
Some sleep beneath the sea;
But none are left of your old class,
Excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, Tom,
And we are called to go,
I hope we'll meet with those we loved
Some 40 years ago.

Hurricane Gravestone

In the churchyard at Wentnor, England, there is what is locally known as the hurricane gravestone, erected to the memory of Samuel Perkins, Mary, his wife, and Samuel their son, who met with death under unusual circumstances on February 2, 1772. The circumstances are detailed on the stone as follows:

One Sunday morn 'Bout Nine a' Clock as we lay in
our Bed,
By Hurricane of Wind and Snow all three were
killed dead;
The House and we were Blown away, as many well
did know;
And for that day could not be found all for the
depth of snow;
Fourteen poor souls were under it, but with us were
killed seven,
I hope the Lord hath Pardoned us and Received our
souls in Heaven.

It seems that the Perkins family had company the evening before the disaster. They were celebrating a local custom known as "caking," which was common in those days. A cottager would brew a barrel of ale and make a supply of cakes. Anyone by paying an entrance subscription might share in the night's carouse. While the family and their guests were sleeping off the effects of a big night, the wind and blizzard struck the village, and the Perkins cottage was wrecked and covered by the heavy snow that accompanied the strong wind.

Casey at the Bat

Do you remember De Wolf Hopper's recitation of "Casey at the Bat"? The one time popular comic opera star helped make that poem famous. Even though you remember Hopper, it is possible that you do not know the name of the man who inspired the verses. It was O. Robinson Casey. He died recently at the age of 78 years. And the chances are that you do not recall the name of the author of the verses. They came from the pen of Ernest L. Thayer, a newspaper man. Casey was a great hitter, a member of the Detroit team of the old National League back in 1885, one of the greatest combinations of individual stars that ever walked on to a baseball diamond, yet could not win the pennant. Thayer was inspired to write the poem when Casey, the great hitter came to bat in a critical moment, where most any kind of a hit meant a victory for Detroit, and struck out. Thayer's setting of the poem was in fictitious "Mudville" instead of Detroit.

Along the shores of the Dead Sea are located several health resorts—the bright, warm sun, salt sea, dry heat, etc., all conducive to those who tarry to bask in that vicinity.

Engineering Department

The Animal Life of the Triassic Era

Data Collected by C. E. Swann.

ARTICLE NO. 24 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

FOSSIL TRACKS AND TRAILS*.

PART I.

A STROLLER along the seashore at low tide, or over sandy or muddy flats whose surface is still plastic enough to retain impressions, must have noticed the numerous tracks and trails made by the animals of the locality. Animals long since extinct have left similar records in the rocks which have endured to our time, often the only evidence of their former existence.

The story is told of an Indian who deduced from a few tracks and signs that at noon a white man had passed, lame in the left foot, blind in the right eye, dressed in gray, carrying a double-barreled gun, and accompanied by a black dog. With no attempt to rival the astuteness of the aborigines, scientists, through a study of ancient tracks and trails, have been able to learn a great deal concerning the animals that made them. These investigations, begun more than half a century ago, led to knowledge which has developed into the dignity of a science known as ichnology, which, for convenience in classifying fossil foot-prints, gives them scientific names, just as the fossil animals themselves are named from their skeletal remains.

The first fossil tracks found in North America were unearthed in the Connecticut Valley, in New England. Here, in 1802, Pliny Moody, of South Hadley, Massachusetts, while plowing on his father's farm, turned up a rock on which were small three-toed imprints. Similar discoveries followed, and for nearly a quarter of a century these impressions were observed from time to time by the people of the valley. Owing to their resemblance to bird tracks, with which they were familiar, almost everybody believed that a two-footed animal had made the imprints, and they were frequently referred to as the "tracks of Noah's raven." In 1835, Dr. James Deane, a practicing physician, called the attention of Prof. Edward Hitchcock to certain markings resembling turkey tracks in slabs of flagstone used to pave the streets of the village of Greenfield, Massachusetts. Doctor Deane was the first to suspect that such imprints might have been made by animals other than birds, a suspicion aroused by the occasional occurrence of four- and five-toed impressions with the three-toed ones, and of a few showing the texture of the skin on the sole

of the foot, which was unlike that of any known bird. The discovery in later years of dinosaur and other fossil remains in these same rocks confirmed his early suspicion.

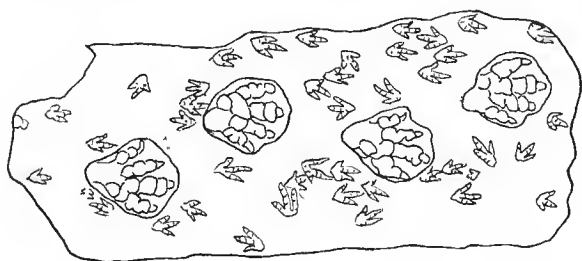
Although at first slow to admit the animal origin of these markings, once Professor Hitchcock's interest was aroused, he undertook and for thirty years continued to study them, and in the course of his investigations assembled the remarkable collection of Connecticut Valley foot-prints which forms such a conspicuous part of the geologic exhibit at Amherst College. More than 150 different kinds of tracks were recognized by Hitchcock, whose studies culminated in his *Ichnology of New England*, published in 1858, probably the most notable exposition of fossil foot-prints ever written. That his early doubts as to the origin of the foot-prints were completely dispelled is evidenced by the following from one of his later papers:

"Such was the Fauna of sandstone days in the Connecticut Valley. What a wonderful menagerie! Who would believe that such a register lay buried in the strata? To open the leaves, to unroll the papyrus, has been an intensely interesting though difficult work, having all the excitement and marvelous developments of romance. And yet the volume is only partly read. Many a new page, I fancy, will yet be opened, and many a new key obtained to the hieroglyphic record. I am thankful that I have been allowed to see so much prying between the folded leaves. At first men supposed that the strange and gigantic races which I had described, were mere creatures of the imagination, like the Gorgons and Chimeras of the ancient poets. But now that hundreds of their foot-prints, as fresh and distinct as if yesterday impressed upon the mud, arrest the attention of the skeptic on the ample slabs of our cabinets, he might as reasonably doubt his own corporeal existence as that of these enormous and peculiar races."

A study of the region where the tracks are best preserved and most abundant has led geologists to suppose that the Connecticut Valley in Triassic times was a tidal estuary extending southward from Northfield, Massachusetts, to New Haven, Connecticut, a distance of 110 miles. Here and there in this estuary were mud flats, left bare by the receding tide, and on these flats and along the shores, animals now extinct congregated. Possibly some came for food, others to bask in the sun. The foot-prints made during their perambulations, slightly hardened by the heat from a tropical sun, endured in spite of the incoming tide, whose burden of sediment gently buried them without injury. Over and

*From Smithsonian Scientific Series.

over again the waters deposited layer upon layer of sand and mud, which, in the ages that followed, solidified into stone, thus preserving the imprints for future generations to marvel at.



Slab of Connecticut Valley footprints.
After Hitchcock.

Judging by the abundance of three-toed tracks (see figure) it would seem that those dinosaurs predominated that walked upon the hind legs only. The impressions, while mainly of foot-prints, give evidence also of claws, of tails that dragged, and of other parts of the body. Attendant phenomena have also left their records, such as raindrops of a summer shower, ripple and other beach marks, and shrinkage cracks like those found in sun-dried mud today, all of which are preserved with wonderful fidelity and minuteness of detail. In the National Museum is a slab of the Connecticut Valley stone, covered with raindrop impressions and crossed by two trails, in the foot-prints of only one of which appear rain marks. The visitor knows, therefore, that this trail was made before a shower, and that the other, lacking the tell-tale marks, was not made until after the shower had passed. It would seem unnecessary to explain that such impressions were made in the sediments while they were plastic and not after they had been consolidated into the rocky mass that we see today. Yet the remark of a certain countryman on a visit to the National Museum would indicate that some of us do not grasp this fact. After contemplating a large slab of foot-prints and hastily reading the accompanying label, he was overheard to say to his companion, "That must have been a derved heavy critter to press his feet into the rock like that."

Although the few fragmentary skeletons found in the Triassic rocks of the valley are those of small carnivorous or flesh-eating dinosaurs, it is apparent from a study of the tracks that some were made by primitive, plant-eating forms, of whose remains not a bone has yet been found. Some of the foot-prints are immense; one discovered in Massachusetts is twenty inches long, and, though only moderately deep, holds four quarts of water. Professor R. S. Lull describes an extremely interesting slab in the Amherst collection which bears in all about fifty foot-prints made either by the same animal walking back and forth along the beach or by several animals of the same species and about the same size.

In one of his journeys the creature slows down,

as shown by the fact that the tail begins to drag, whereas it had been held stiffly out behind to counter-balance the weight of the body. Then the animal stops and comes down on all fours, impressing the little hands and long heels, then, having satisfied his purpose, he again rises to his hind feet, touching one hand and the tail tip once more to the ground in regaining its balance, and then goes on his way. This single slab gives us a knowledge of the creature's size, proportions, gait, resting posture, feeding habits, for the little hand, with its nail-like claws, could never have been used for grasping prey, and finally, of the texture of the skin on the soles of the feet, with creases between the joints, like those of human fingers, and tiny granulations like mustard seed covering the entire surface.

This slab gave the first evidence of plant-eating dinosaurs in the Triassic, a record that may eventually be verified by the finding of their bones.

(Article No. 24, Part II.)

A clergyman named Jordan had a son at college. The son was about to take his final examination and naturally the father asked the boy to let him know as soon as possible how he got on.

One day the father received a telegram which read: "Hymn 254, verse five, last two lines."

Looking up the reference in the hymn book he read: "Sorrow vanquish'd, labour ended, Jordan passed."

Chemistry Professor—"Jones, what does HNO_2 signify?"

Jones—"Well ah, err, I've got it right on the tip of my tongue, sir."

Chemistry Professor—"Well, you'd better spit it out. It's nitric acid."

The doctor's five-year-old answered the call at the door.

"Is the doctor in?" inquired the caller.

"No, sir."

"Have you any idea when he will be back?"

"I don't know, sir—he went out on an eternity case."

She: "I'm awfully glad you've got a part in the Dramatic Society's next show. Have you much to say?"

He: "Practically nothing. I'm playing the part of a husband."

The world's smallest postoffice is in the Straits of Magellan. It is a small painted cask chained to the rocks in such a way as to allow it to float freely. Passing ships send a boat to it to take letters out and put others in. It is under the protection of all navies of the world.

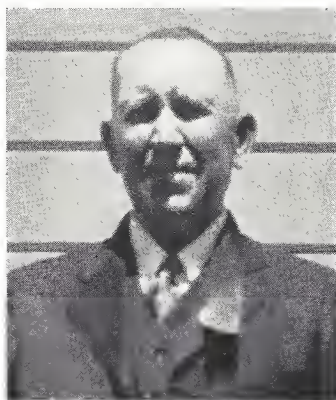
» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Old Timer's Day Soon

It is not a far cry to our big doings in June next, that is, First Aid Day, June 18, and the Old Timers' Reunion, June 19. As everyone knows, this will be the thirteenth celebration, and, "to a man up a tree", it gives promise thus early to outdistance all former occasions. Meetings will soon be called looking to organization and promotion, while training by the first aid teams and boy and girl scouts will get under way before long also. The guest speaker, the various forms of entertainment, etc., have, of course, not yet been decided upon and in next month's issue (May) we will undoubtedly be in position to write quite fully what the nature of the program is to be, etc. Sickness has unfortunately detained many of the members from being in attendance for the past year or two, but word has been received from several intimating their intention of coming to Rock Springs to renew old friendships and acquaintances.

Our membership is growing each year and has now passed the 700 mark. A surprise is in store for the members at the forthcoming session when they will find amongst others to receive the 40-year gold buttons, Messrs. ———, but we promised not to mention any names.

Chris Johnson Recent Visitor



Chris Johnson.

Chris Johnson, one of our Old Timers, who for a number of years was Master Mechanic at the Cumberland mines, now retired and residing in Salt Lake City, was a recent visitor at the General Offices. He looks hale, hearty and as dapper as of yore, and was driving a new automobile from De-

troit to his home. He visited his son, Clarence, here a day or two enroute.

John Famich Dies

John Famich, an employe of the Company at Winton, died at the State Hospital here on Febru-

ary 27. Mr. Famich was a native of Russia and had been in our employ at Cumberland and Winton since 1907. He was single and leaves to mourn his departure his mother, three brothers and two sisters, all residing in Poland. The remains were interred in the local Mountain View Cemetery. He belonged to the Old Timers' Association and was a member of U. M. W. A. Local No. 3830.

Charles Gregory



Charles Gregory, in his palmy days, was quite a renowned pitcher of horse-shoes. He is the reigning President of the Old Timers' Association, and but recently returned from a trip to Southern California. Despite his prowess as mentioned above, he has never been able to defeat George Blacker, Gus Anderson, and a few others whose names might be included.

Mae Aileen Harrington Has Interesting Collection of China Dogs

Mae Aileen Harrington, the 15-year-old daughter of Old Timer, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Harrington, Rock Springs, recently exhibited at a local "hobby show"

a collection of China dogs numbering 211, all sizes, shapes and colors, representing 28 different breeds. Mae Aileen is a sophomore in the High School here and was presented with a fine glass show-case last Christmas in which to keep her outfit. She has been gathering her "animals" for about four years and they have been sent her from all parts of the United States.

Pliny F. Sharp Passes on

There died at Denver on Thursday, March 4, after a short illness due to injuries sustained in an accident, Mr. Pliny F. Sharp, age 81.

Mr. Sharp was well and intimately known throughout the Western country, and especially through mining circles will be felt his taking away. He was a powerful influence at the meetings of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute.

He leaves to mourn his loss two grown daughters residing at Denver.

The remains were interred at Denver.

Only One Friday 13th During 1937

The calendar says 1937 is going to be a lucky year—it has only one Friday the 13th, in August, and it has four months, January, May, July and October, with five paydays (Saturdays).

As for days off, it looks like there will be a number of double holidays this year.

February 12, Lincoln's birthday, was on Friday, while Washington's birthday, February 22, was on Monday, Valentine's day was on Sunday, February 14; St. Patrick's day, Wednesday, March 17; Good Friday, Friday, March 26, and Easter Sunday March 28.

Sunday, May 9, is Mother's Day. Decoration day, May 30, comes on Sunday so Monday also will be observed as a holiday. Sunday, June 20, is Father's day. July 4 is on Sunday and July 5 is scheduled for further celebrating.

The Jewish new year begins on Monday, September 6, which is Labor day. Columbus day is Tuesday, October 12; Hallowe'en, Sunday, October 31; Thanksgiving day, Thursday, November 25; Christmas, Saturday, December 25, and January 1, 1938, also will be on Saturday.

Come up, April, through the valley,
In your robes of beauty drest,
Come and wake your flowery children
From their wintry beds of rest;
Come and overthrow them softly
With the sweet breath of the South;
Drop upon them, warm and loving,
Tenderest kisses of your mouth.

—Phoebe Cary.

Salute the Champions

The City League Basketball tournament closed February 18 at the High School gymnasium with The Union Pacific Coal Company's store team of Rock Springs defeating the High School reserves by 40 to 28. The U. P. lads had seven wins to their credit and no defeats, quite a favorable showing. A few nights later, however, at an exhibition challenge game, they met defeat at the hands of the Frullo team by the score of 42 to 24, the Frullo bunch the following evening being trimmed by the Eagles, score 38 to 34.

Cheap Enough

Our family doctor got an emergency call back in the rough hills of West Virginia, and invited me to accompany him. We caught up with an old negro driving or trying to drive an old one-horse wagon to which was hitched a dilapidated mule. This mule had balked and refused to move. The road was too narrow for us to pass. The doctor volunteered to make Mr. Mule move, and the old darkey gladly assented. The doctor shot a few drops of nitric acid into the mule's hip. In a few moments the mule started on a dead run with the darkey in pursuit. About a mile further on we came upon the old negro whose forlorn face told us of his losing chase after his mule. Hailing the doctor, he said: "How much am dat ar' stuff you squirted into dat ar' mule?"

"Oh," said the doctor, "if I were charging you for it, it wouldn't be over a quarter."

The colored man handed up a half dollar and said: "Here, Mister, is a quarter for what you squirted into dat ar' mule, and a quarter for you to squirt the same amount into my hip, 'cause I got to catch dat ar' mule."

Nature Plans Wisely

Nature's forethought has made such an impression on the Annapolis *Log* as to cause it to exclaim:

"Nature is wonderful! A million years ago she didn't know we were going to wear spectacles, yet look at the way she placed our ears."

When the umpire was leaving the grounds after a game between two rival baseball teams, he was approached by an irate fan.

"Where is your dog?" demanded the fan.

"Dog?" ejaculated the umpire, "I haven't any dog."

"The helya haven't," bawled the fan. "You're the only blind man I ever saw who didn't have a dog."

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

THE Mineral Industries Experiment Station at Pennsylvania State College, in cooperation with Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., is continuing experiments on the hydrogenation of coal for the production of fuel oil and is studying the fundamentals of the hydrogenation process.

The Pocahontas field in 1929 boasted of its 105 mines. In 1935 this figure shrank to 78 while in 1936 it dropped to 77. The low number of men employed in that section was in July, 1933, namely, 16,557, the employment at this writing, close to 26,000 men with a shortage in all classes of men.

The tentative production of Colorado for the year 1936 is 6,500,000 tons, compared with 5,250,000 the year previous, practically 24 per cent increase, reports Secretary Marchant of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute. Men employed in the industry last year, 8,760, compared with 1935's 8,322. The number of operating mines dwindled from 359 in 1935 to 253 in 1936.

Dr. Henry M. Chance, 81, widely known mining engineer and geologist, died at a Philadelphia hospital on February 20 following injuries received when struck by an automobile. He was looked upon as one of the leading authorities on coal and metal mining projects. He had made examinations of the coal deposits in various sections of the country, Wyoming included, in behalf of the government and for corporations. In addition, he was one of the founders of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, having at one time been its President. His widow and three sons survive.

Russian Anthracite is being received in large quantities at Boston—over ten thousand tons in the past month. In addition to these shipments were over seven thousand tons of Belgium coke. In eleven months of 1936, some 392,866 tons of anthracite were received, some from both Russia and England.

The Fife Coal Company of Cowdenbeath, Scotland, has never missed paying a dividend in the past 54 years.

Bituminous coal production in 1936 increased 17 per cent while anthracite registered a 5 per cent gain in the same period.

The bright young pupil looked long and worriedly at the examination question, which read, "State the number of tons of coal shipped out of the United States in any given year." Then his brow cleared and he wrote, "1492—none."

"George Washington Lied" is the name of a negro miner, employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company.

George carried off strange name honors among 209,000 assigned social security numbers here, but L. J. Johnson, negro worker of Troy, Ala., gave him some competition when he listed the name of his father.

It was:
Sunday Morning Johnson.

British hydrogenation plants are obtaining an average of 300 gallons of petrol (gasoline) from one ton of coal.

"Lloyds Register" shows that "the world's tonnage of coal-fired ships has declined from 45,338,327 tons in 1922 to 31,947,618 in the year 1936. In the same period, oil-fired tonnage has risen from 16,004,625 tons to 32,057,267, an increase of over 100 per cent. If the change-over to oil continues at the present rate, not more than 10 per cent of the world's merchant marine will be coal-fired in ten years' time."

Automobiles

In the United States there is one automobile for every five people, in France one for every 22, England has one for every 23, while Italy has one for every 109.

SAINT AUGUSTINE (354-430 A. D.)

"I have read in Plato and Aristotle sayings that are very wise and noble, but I never read in either of them, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give ye rest.'"

Our Changing Weather

Our changing weather is largely due to the constant procession from west to east of circulatory movements in the lower atmosphere. A region marked "Low" on the daily weather map is a region over which the lower air is slowly moving spirally inward in a direction contrary to the movement of hands on a watch. Meteorologists call such a disturbance a cyclone. It is characterized by cloudy and rainy weather. A region marked "High" on the map is a region over which the lower air is slowly descending and moving spirally outward from the center in a direction similar to the movement of hands on a watch. This disturbance is called an anticyclone. It is characterized by fine and clear weather. Because of the general drift of the atmosphere over the United States from west to east, these whirling masses of air move across the country at the same average rate as that of the lower air, which is about 20 miles per hour in summer, and 30 miles per hour in winter. The Lows and Highs usually alternate, and their constant and never-ending procession causes our frequent weather changes.

Schools

MR. KARL WINCHELL, Principal, High School, accompanied by his wife, attended the National School Superintendents' Convention at New Orleans in February.

Mr. A. L. Keeney, Superintendent of Schools, Superior, went to the New Orleans Convention of National Educational Association.

FLUNKIES

Student: "These university professors don't know a thing! Why, not one of them could teach and get away with it anywhere else. They're just dumb. Why, they oughta get a whole new teaching staff!"

Another Student: "Yeah, I flunked too."

An Oxford undergraduate, a son of a clergyman, discovered that he was uncomfortably short of money, so he spent some time concocting a letter which would have the right effect upon a severe parent.

When completed, the letter read as follows:

"Dear Father: I wonder if you will oblige me very greatly by sending me a copy of this month's parish magazine and a five-pound note. P. S.: Don't forget the parish magazine."

A precious 5-year-old son of a professor asked his father what the exact meaning was of the verse beginning, "Jack Sprat could eat no fat."

"In simple terms," said the professor, "it means that Jack Sprat could assimilate no adipose tissue. His wife, on the contrary, possessed an aversion for the more muscular portions of the epithelium. And so, between them both, you see, they removed or did away with all the foreign substances from the surface of the utilitarian utensil commonly called a platter. Does that make it clear, my son?"

"Perfectly clear," ejaculated the son. "The lack of lucidity in these alleged Mother Goose rhymes is amazingly apparent to one with an intellect above the moronic grade."

The following appointees of Governor Miller as Trustees of the University of Wyoming were confirmed by the Senate on February 17:

Victor J. Facinelli, Rock Springs; Mrs. John Grieve, Natrona County; Ralph S. Linn, Shoshone, all for six-year terms beginning February 21, 1937.

Mrs. E. S. Plummer, Cheyenne, succeeds the late Frank S. Burrage, Laramie, for the period January, 1936, to February 28, 1941.

The February issue of "The School Executive", published at Lincoln, Nebraska, contained an interesting article on "The Present Day School Executive" from the pen of Albert L. Keeney, Superintendent of Schools at Superior.

Women Predominate in Money Matters

Figures gathered by Grace S. Stoermer, vice-president of the Bank of America, show the following interesting facts:

Women own 48 per cent of all railroad stock and 80 per cent of all outstanding life insurance. They own 40 per cent of real estate titles and carry 65 per cent of the family savings accounts in their own names.

The average American woman spends 85 per cent of the family income; 67 per cent of the family automobiles, 48 per cent of the hardware, and nearly all her own clothes, including about a third of the men's wear, were bought by women.

Ease Aching Ears With Warm Glycerine

Children especially are very apt to suffer from earache during the cold weather. As a first aid measure until a physician arrives or to alleviate a slight pain, present day medical science confirms the old fashioned practice of our grandmothers and advises glycerin.

A few drops of glycerin, as warm as can be borne, put into the ear, will give immediate relief. Eardrops, which many mothers keep on hand for such emergency use, are composed usually of glycerin with small quantities of certain other ingredients.

Wash Off Spray

Fruits should be washed before eating, not only because of the handling before they are purchased, but the constant fight against insects that the grower must put up with means a continual use of powders, gas and poisonous liquids. The insect will not take up all of these chemicals and it is up to the buyer to be certain she does her part by carefully washing the fruits and vegetables before using.

Garnish With Olives

The presence of sliced ripe olives among the ingredients of inexpensive casserole dishes invariably stimulates interest in the recipe. Definite proportions are not needed, the amount used being dependent merely on the richness and character of the dish. From one-half cup to one cupful is usually sufficient for the average casserole recipe.

The Jones family went for a day's outing to the cave of echoes. When they reached home Jones noticed that his wife was not there.

"Do you know where your mother is?" he asked his daughter.

"Oh, I suppose she's trying to have the last word."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

BANANA FRITTERS

1 cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 4 bananas, sliced.

Dip bananas in rest of ingredients combined and beaten one minute. Fry in deep hot fat until well browned. Drain or serve with syrup or honey.

CHEESE AND RICE SOUFFLE

3 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, $1\frac{2}{3}$ cups milk, $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery salt, 1 teaspoon minced parsley, 3 egg yolks, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups boiled rice, 3 egg whites, beaten, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder.

Melt butter. Add flour and when thoroughly blended add milk. Cook until thick creamy sauce forms, stirring constantly. Add seasonings, yolks and rice. Beat 2 minutes. Add rest of ingredients, mixing lightly. Pour mixture into buttered shallow baking dish. Bake 30 minutes in pan of hot water in a moderate oven.

GRAPEJUICE SNOW PUDDING

1 package lemon-flavored gelatin mixture, 1 cup boiling water, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup boiling grapejuice, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt, 2 egg whites, beaten.

Dissolve gelatin in water. Cool. Add grapejuice and thicken slightly. Beat until frothy. Fold in remaining ingredients and pour into glass dish. Chill until firm and serve with cream.

VEGETABLE SALAD

1 cup grated raw carrots, 1 cup cooked peas, 2 tablespoons minced onion, 2 tablespoons minced pimentos, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced celery, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup salad dressing.

Chill ingredients. Combine and serve in a bowl lined with lettuce.

BAKED SLICED HAM

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound sliced ham (smoked), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 4 slices pineapple, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pineapple juice, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice.

Select ham and slice a cut $\frac{2}{3}$ inch thick. Fit into a small, shallow baking pan. Cover with sugar, spices and pineapple juice. Bake, covered, for 40 minutes. Top with pineapple slices cut in halves. Cover with remaining ingredients and bake 40 minutes in moderate oven, basting frequently. Carefully remove to serving platter.

GINGERBREAD

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup fat, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, $\frac{2}{3}$ teaspoon cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 1 cup cold water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder.

Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients. Beat 2 minutes. Pour into shallow pan lined with waxed paper. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven. Add topping.

TOPPING

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup white cream cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins, 2 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup nuts (optional).

Mix ingredients and quickly spread on gingerbread.

Activities of Women

CALIFORNIA'S Native Daughters of the Golden West are compiling a record of all pioneers who entered the state by covered wagon or sailing ship.

Seventy-year-old Mrs. Lena Ermeling of St. Charles, Mo., is believed to be the only woman officially holding the office of city grave digger. She receives \$75 a month.

Mrs. Rachael Waldfogel, who recently observed her 109th birthday anniversary in Boston, Mass., has four daughters and a son, sixty grandchildren and thirty-five great-grandchildren. She was born in Czeszochow, Poland.

Of the sixty-three women who sit in the legislatures of seventeen states in the union, thirty-two are in the lower houses of Connecticut and New Hampshire alone. Maine leads in women state senators with two. Rhode Island is outstanding in its number of women county officials.

New England's first camp for unemployed women has been opened at Chepachet. The equivalent of the CCC camps for boys, the Chepachet camp has an enrollment of forty girls from Rhode Island and twenty-five from Massachusetts. The director of the camp will be Marjorie Stone.

Ambitious to see her own funeral, mock services were recently held in Nagoya, Japan, for Mrs. Satoko Yamada, aged 71. Dressed in the prescribed white robes, she was carried in a funeral car from her home to the cemetery. Four priests officiated

and friends and relatives rode behind in a long motorcade.

Conchita Montenegro, pretty Mexican movie actress and dancer, has applied for a civil pilot's license in Argentina. She passed her preliminary tests at the Aero club Argentino, in which she recently enrolled as a full-fledged member.

Upon applying for a permit to possess a pistol, Mrs. Agnes M. Mulligan, 71-year-old grandmother of Fort Lee, N. J., had to show the authorities whether she could use the weapon. Five times she raised a heavy 38-caliber police revolver and fired. Twice she hit the target fifteen yards away. She was the first woman to receive the degree of bachelor of law at New York university.

Italy's Fascist women, have banded together to "make every house a fortress for the power of the empire and the triumph of the revolution." The women in their annual meeting at which 1,339,335 women and girls were represented, swore themselves to a program of assistance to their Fascist menfolk in charity and social aid and in many types of education, farm development, and price control.

Care of Your Silver

Grandmothers knew the formula for beautiful silver. They used their silver every day, not only when the cousins and aunts and daughters came on Thanksgiving and Christmas and New Years, but even when the threshers came in the fall and the family dined alone, the best silver shone brightly beside each plate. The secret formula of beautiful silver has proved to be "use it". That's all there is to keeping silver shining and sparkling—daily use. That, and careful washing.

Among the things that harm silver are steam heat, dampness, salt air and dust. These all tend to dull it. Egg, salt or sulphurous foods cause stains. Silver should be cleaned immediately after use of any of these foods and the stains will come off easily. Platters or trays on which salted crackers are served should be protected by a doily, or the small black spots about the size of a pin point which are characteristic marks of salt, will appear.

Rubber is the big enemy of silver. Its chemicals are very penetrating and housewives often wonder why silver cleaned on a rubber mat tarnishes so soon after it has been cleaned. Even rubber bands around the bags in which silver is kept will eventually tarnish the pieces within. But the effects of any of these harmful agents can be neutralized by the first rule of silver care—constant use.

Household Hints

THE TEA DRINKER

The person very fond of tea will insist upon tea being made at the very first boil of the water. The water then contains its valuable salts and tea made with it will have a better flavor.

CLEANING THE VACUUM BOTTLE

A vacuum bottle can be cleaned of any food odors by dropping one or two crystals of potassium permanganate into it and then washing it out. Rinse several times before filling with a new liquid.

CHOPPED NUTS

The easiest way to chop the nuts for candy or cake is to crush them with a rolling pin. Place the shelled nuts between the folds of a dry cloth and roll the pin back and forth a few times.

WHEN MAKING COOKIES

If there are very young children in the home a cookie cutter in the form of an animal is an absolute necessity. There is nothing so fascinating as a cookie shaped like a dog, cat or lion to the quite young.

AN ACID CONDITION

If your system seems to be an acid one it is wise to take frequent doses of bicarbonate of soda. A dose before each meal is good as it sweetens the stomach before the food reaches it and acid is not so apt to form. The soda addict is very rarely bothered with colds to any great extent, as the anti-acid is a great preventive of this malady.

THE CLEANING WOMAN

If the housewife can afford only one day's help with her cleaning, she is very wise to plan that day in advance and not have a haphazard sort of system when the cleaning woman arrives. So much more can be accomplished with planning in advance.

LOVELY HANDS

If you are the impatient sort and will not take time to rub a lotion well into your hands after dish washing, laundry work, etc., at least keep a jar of vanishing cream in the kitchen and apply some of this after drying the hands. To many it is just as effective as a liquid softener and is ten times more quickly applied.

MAKING A BED

When making a bed, pull the upper sheet toward the head of the bed so that when the bed is made the sheet is about six inches longer than the blankets and other covers. Then the sheet can be turned back over the blanket and comfort and the heavier coverings will be protected from soil at the top during the night.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Fads and Fancies in Spring Offerings

HANDBAGS for Spring will be unusually large, especially those in patent leather. They will be in contrasting colors, too, such as beige or maroon with navy, beige with black, etc.

"In new dress-lines, sheers are being promoted this early due to Easter having arrived in March. These are usually featured in April and May and a big season is looked for. Black, navy, and brown are the colors now being moved, and these are accented by one or more lively tones in sashes, sprigs of vivid flowers, narrow patent belts," says an Eastern paper.

At a recent "hat clinic" in a large Eastern market, the word was definitely passed around that Spring millinery is "off the face". The felt and open crown turbans are out in advance, while tricorns, turbans and small sailors closely follow for daytime use. The latter hat is worn with one's tailored suit. From Parisian centers comes the word that "you must have a flower on your hat."

Flowers again will bloom in every lapel.

Some fashion experts predict two boutonnieres, one for each side! Smart for the tailored suit are gardenias, asters, carnations, camellias and daisies of shiny, lacquered fabric, in royal blue, brown and beige, as well as in the bright shades to contrast with one's tailleur. The vegetable addict will find a goodly assortment of fruit and vegetable clusters—even realistic mushrooms and toadstools!

For more formal occasions, there are delicate pastel nosegays or larger flowers with pearly petals and leaves made of an acetate plastic.

Deep shades of polish are returning to favor among the smart set, particularly for dress occasions. Inspired by the vogue for bright color accents, they are appearing more and more among the softer, subtler tones. Frequently a bright accent of polish matches a red or wine-red note in gloves, flower or ornament.

Deep polish tones vary from flaming cardinal to highly lustered shades like ruby and the new cordial color, burgundy. Frequently seen as a smart pick up with all black, burgundy is used with costumes accessoried in wine or vintage tones, or as an "intrigue color" with beige and with the new soft blues and greens. It is usually worn covering the entire nail—or, now that long talons are going out, with a tiny line left bare at the half-moon and at the fingertip.

Girl Scout Notes

THE Young Wyoming Girl Scout Troop, with their captain and lieutenants, were hostesses to their parents and friends at their troop meeting place, No. 4 Community Hall, on Monday evening, March 8, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the girl scout organization.

The committee on arrangements were: Mary and Marjorie Katana, Mary and Zora Kruljac and Mabel YeLitt.

Friends who helped make the celebration a successful and happy affair were: Miss Dorothy Gleason, costuming; Mrs. Doyle Medus, dancing; Mrs. Leonard Forshaw, music; Mrs. Pat Campbell, decorations, and little Annie Yovich and Angela Katana, who acted as train bearers.

Following was the program:

The Young Wyoming Troop No. 5, presented by their Captain, Anna Corneliussen and Lieutenants, Frances Peters and Merna Roberts

Colors.....Mary Sulenta, Rose Fresques, Alice Henetz, Mabel YeLitt

A group of songs.....Young Wyo. Troop (Santa Lucia) (Mammy's Little Baby)

"Snap shots"

Our Founder, Juliette Low.....Mary Kruljac Scouting comes to Rock Springs.....

.....Merna Roberts

Croatian Love Song.....Mary, Marjorie and Lillian Katana, Annie Yerkovich,

Dorothy Balen, Marie Yovich, Angela Bogity Camp.....Alice Henetz

Signalling.....Elda Hatt

Our Region.....Mrs. Hubert Webster

Vocal Solo.....Pauline Bellu

THE BIRTHDAY CAKE—

Reader.....Mary Katana

Music.....Mary Kruljac

Cake Bearer.....Mary Campbell

Attendants..Linda Sulenta, Francis Sturman

Candle Lighters.....Agnes Fabiny, Angela Bogity

Wreath Bearers.....Marjorie Katana, Zora Kruljac

Fairies.....Elda Hatt, Jennie Pevic, Marie Yovich, Lillian Katana, Leola Carter, Dorothy Balen, Annie Yerkovich, Jeanette Hansen, Gloria Krichbaum, Marie Blakely, Annie Lightner, Marian Eleshuk, Rose Dasovich, Minnie Cummingham, Katherine Fabiny

Girl Scout.....Mildred Monteith
 The Cutting of the Birthday Cake.....
Mrs. Morgan Roberts
 The Eating of the Birthday Cake.

Taps and Goodnight.

A Valentine Party was given at No. 4 Community Hall at Rock Springs, Monday, February 15, by the young Wyoming girl troop. The "Sand Lily" patrol entertained with a play "Margaret Ann's Valentine Day", under the able direction of Frances Sturman. Those in the cast were: Leola Carter, Mamie Blakely, Betty Jones, Annie Lightner, and Mildred Monteith. Solo numbers were rendered between scenes and the affair wound up with a nice luncheon.

The Five-States Regional Conference of the Girl Scouts organization will be held at Great Falls, Montana, May 19-20-21. Mrs. Hubert Webster, Mrs. Mary Jane Littlefield (Salt Lake City) and Mrs. Herbert Hoover (Palo Alto, California) will be in attendance with many other notables. Mrs. Webster of this city, who is Regional Chairman, attended a session in Salt Lake City in February of its National Field Institute branch.

Girl Scout leaders in the mountain region because of increasing demands for help and training in their work will now have an opportunity to brighten up on things "Scoutatorial", August 2-9 and Girl Scout camp at Newfork Lake, Cora, Wyoming, being the dates and place assigned for the School of Instruction.

Mrs. Hubert Webster was recently re-elected as Girl Scout Commissioner for the third consecutive term. Other officers elected were Mrs. M. W. Medill, Reliance, Deputy Commissioner; Mrs. A. W. Reynolds, second Deputy and Program Chairman; Mrs. A. H. Holmes, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. C. Adkison, Secretary.

Divinity Fudge

2½ cups granulated sugar
 ⅔ cup maple syrup
 1 cup water

Mix all these ingredients and cook until soft ball test is reached. Pour syrup slowly over two stiffly beaten egg whites—beating constantly by hand. When mixture will hold firm peaks (or begins to lose glossy appearance) add nuts and candied maraschino cherries in amounts desired. Place in buttered pan. Yields approximately 1 lb.

Some Sleep Best on Empty Stomach, Others Helped by Snack at Bedtime

THE bedtime snack has been the subject of much discussion. Should we eat something just before retiring? What should we eat? How much do we need? These are questions often asked. And to many midnight pantry raiders the question is, what can be had?

This debate has been going on as long as man has been sufficiently civilized and well provided with food to take his meals at regular intervals. There are perhaps as many people who say they sleep best on an empty stomach as there are supporters of the light lunch before bedtime. A few people take a hearty meal just before retiring and seem to sleep well. Others find that sleep is disturbed if anything at all is eaten at bedtime.

Now science comes to our rescue. Experiments have been made under controlled conditions to study the effect upon sleep of food at bedtime. Tests have been made with both children and adults. The conclusions are that a light meal of easily digested food just before retiring aids sound sleep and that a heavy meal is disturbing.

In experimenting a meal was classified as heavy when it contained foods rich in fat, or concentrated proteins or other foods which digest slowly and with difficulty. Cereals and milk, proved to be an ideal bedtime meal for adults, as well as children.

Because children usually retired soon after supper, the tests were made by varying the suppers which they ate. The usual kind of family supper composed of meat or eggs, potatoes, vegetables and dessert was compared with a meal of cereal and milk. The children's movements during sleep were studied as an index to restlessness. It was found that the children were less restless in sleep after the cereal suppers and that the heavy meals were followed by restless sleep. These tests support the theory that young children should have the heaviest meal with its variety of proteins and vegetables in the middle of the day. The evening meal must be nourishing and filling, but easily digested.

COLLECTING FOR THE LORD

They were making a drive to raise funds for an addition to the African Baptist Church. Two colored sisters called on old Uncle Berry, an aged negro, who lived on the outskirts of the village, and explained the purpose of the visit and asked the aged darkey to give something toward the cause.

"Lawdy, sisters, I sho would like to help you-all along," he said, "but I just ain't got it. Why, I has the hardest time to keep paying a little on what I already owe round here."

"But," said one of the collectors, "you know you owe the Lord something, too."

"Yes, dat's right, sister," said the old man; "but he ain't pushing me like my other creditors is."

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

Going to School Again

You may have laughed heartily at jokes about father doing Johnny's homework for him, but we know one wise father who learned a great deal about modern school methods by doing his son's homework with him.

Isn't there a worth-while thought here for mothers of school age children, especially those who are feeling a little drab with the routine way of doing things?

If your own first school days were of the "pot-hook" variety, and for discipline you sat with your hands demurely folded behind your back or clasped on top of your head, what a wealth of small-child psychology you can learn from your small daughter's present-day kindergarten methods. Then studying with your older children, your eyes probably will see a world far more beautiful and interesting than the world of your own girlhood.

Then if you are a comparison-maker, and a woman of definite conviction, you can have a grand time debating with other young mothers on whether the modern trend toward freedom of child expression is wiser than the stern discipline of twenty-odd years ago!

Joyce and Jerry Maki



The snap-shot above is of Joyce and Jerry Maki, children of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Maki, one of our employes at Superior, and grandchildren of Eric Rink and wife, members of our Old Timers Association. The young lady has an early start on the "nursing" business.

Leonard Dexter Dies at Hanna

Leonard Attryde Dexter died at his home on March 3rd. He had been ill for five years with a heart affliction for which he had been under a doctor's care almost constantly. He had been well enough to attend school last fall up until Christmas

when he became ill again and was confined to bed.



Leonard Attryde Dexter.

Leonard was born in Hanna December 23, 1919. He was a member of the latter Day Saints Church. He leaves to mourn his passing his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dexter, one sister, Margaret, and two brothers, William and Arthur Neil, besides hosts of friends

who will always remember him for his cheerful nature.

Funeral services were held in the Methodist Church on Saturday, March 6, with Bishop Cecil James and Elder Owen West, of Rock Springs, officiating.

Out-of-town relatives who attended the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dexter and daughter, Nellie, and sons, Randal and Stewart Dexter, of Idaho; Miss Beatrice Jack, of Rock Springs, and Mrs. James Strange, of Idaho; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Model, of Green River; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fredericks, of Laramie; Mrs. William Groutage and family, of Winton; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. Charles Sheddon, Mrs. J. M. Anderson, of Rock Springs.

Prayer of the Modern Mother

They are so small, dear God!
The school is blocks away—
Their steps so prone to lag
At bits of color in the streets—
Make keen the eyes of drivers,
Stay
The grinding wheels of trucks—
Spare us from tiny
Splintered bones,
From flesh, like blossoms,
Crushed upon the stones.

—By Jessie Wilmore Murton.

Boy Scout Activities

February 22nd Lord Baden-Powell's Eightieth Birthday

MONDAY, February 22, was the 80th anniversary of the birth of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement and Chief Scout of the world. Congratulatory telegrams, cablegrams and letters reached him from all sections of the country.

The organization now has a good foothold in seventy-three different lands and a membership of 2,592,832. It has made a steady growth and its ideals have remained much as they were at the outset. About 1900 while he was located in South Africa in charge of the Constabulary, it is stated, he found many of the men serving under him lacking in initiative, resourcefulness, dependability, etc., as well as being deficient in pioneering and woodcraft, which they encountered in that unsettled portion of the country. Accordingly he set about to organize them in small groups or patrols, training them to live on the land without the aid of matches, dry wood, etc. Their efficiency and morale quickly improved. His program so successful in that region preceded him to England and upon reaching his native land soon learned that it had been adapted to boys in British schools, educators having appealed to him to reshape his ideas and plans to fit boys. He willingly consented and after careful study and consideration he launched the first Boy Scout experiment in 1907 with the present growth as outlined in the beginning of this paragraph.

At the forthcoming Boy Scout National Jamboree, Washington, D. C., June 29 to July 9, inclusive, it is the intention to produce a daily tabloid newspaper containing the high lights of the big event—probably 50,000 copies each day at a subscription price of fifty cents for the eleven days. It will bear the name of "Jamboree Journal".

King George VI of Great Britain has been for years associated with scouting in various ways and is to become a Patron of the Empire's organization of Boy Scouts.

Charles Hayden, Senior partner, Hayden-Stone and Company, New York, banker, financier and industrialist, an officer in 58 corporations, died in that

city January 8, 1937, aged 66. In his will, he bequeathed one million dollars to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he was an alumnus, and provided fifty million dollars for the establishment of a Youth Foundation to advance "the moral, mental and physical well-being of boys and needy young men".

Keith Dickson and Hudson Rennie are leaders of the Boy Scout troop fostered by the Congregational Church and meetings are held in that building every Thursday night.

Thirteen High School Seniors of Rock Springs were awarded membership in the Gros Ventre chapter of the National Honor Society, these being selected from the upper 25 per cent of the class on a basis of scholarship, service and citizenship, etc. The names follow:

Mary Murphy, Irene Lucas, Emma Preese, Mildred Larson, Thomas Manatos, Richard Kellogg, Duwayne Christofferson, Mary Hogan, Elsie Huhta, Leola Hetzler, Joseph Berta, Mitsuoko Sugano, John Dykes.

A rather stout schoolmistress was talking about birds and their habits.

"Now," she said, "at home I have a canary, and it can do something I cannot do. I wonder if any of you know just what that thing is?"

Little Eric raised his hand.

"I know, teacher," he said. "Take a bath in a saucer!"

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mike Rodzinak is confined to his home with illness.

Matt J. Yovich was a business visitor in Green River.

Morgan Roberts, Sr., was a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Osman Mann have gone to Los Angeles, California, for an extended visit.

Miss Nancy Monteith has returned to her home in Salt Lake City, Utah, after having visited here with her mother, Mrs. J. E. Monteith.

Joseph Robertson is recovering from an attack of the flu. Mrs. Joseph VonRembow entertained the members of the E. G. E. Club at her home at No. 3.

Anton Kuzner was a business visitor in Green River.

Mrs. William Matthew has returned from Hanna where she visited relatives.

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John Retford and William Matthew attended the District Basketball tournament in Green River.

Mr. and Mrs. Arling J. Clark are leaving for Southern California, where they expect to locate.

Miss Clara Crofts underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Dorothy Remitz visited with friends at Quealy.

Seth Korhonen has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Balen have moved into the house recently vacated by Howard Thomas on 11th Street.

Mrs. James Genetti visited with relatives in Superior.

Mrs. Gus Dagres and Mrs. John Lyartis visited friends in Reliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dodds, of Winton, were dinner guests at the Axel Johnson home.

Mr. and Mrs. William St. Croix are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter born Friday, February 26.

Mrs. Jesse James is seriously ill with pneumonia at her home on Gobel Street.

George Harrison has returned from a visit with relatives in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.

Reliance

Mrs. Eva Sterling, of Amarillo, Texas, is visiting with friends here. She also attended the funeral services for John Kish, March 7.

Mrs. Jane Robertson is now able to be out again after her illness.

Mr. Eddie Ruotsala, Jr., is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. R. Ebeling left for long Beach, California, Tuesday, March 9, where she will visit.

Mr. A. L. Zeiher is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Carl Jorgensen and children, of Boulder, are visiting at the H. E. Buckles home.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Walters visited in Salt Lake City recently.

Mr. Z. A. Portwood is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and daughter, Afton, visited in Ogden. While there, they witnessed the capping services of the Dee Hospital, in which their daughter, Lois, took part.

Mrs. Jack Korogi has been suffering with an infected toe, but at this writing is able to be around.

Mrs. F. Wilde entertained at a party recently, honoring her son, Dorral's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Faddis are driving a new car.

Superior

The Utah Construction Company, contractors, have begun the actual driving of the rock slopes for the new D. O. Clark Mine.

Mr. John Barwick, postmaster, is able to be back at his regular duties at the post office again after an absence due to an attack of rheumatism.

Miss Eliza Caine, a trained nurse, has accepted a position at the Children's hospital in Denver.

Mrs. Margaret Noble, old-time Superior resident, is around again after a severe attack of the flu.

The Twin City post of The American Legion is backing

the organization of a Drum and Bugle Corps of Sons and Daughters of The American Legion.

Kenneth Sampi, a former employe of the U. P. Coal Company, has gone to Butte, Montana, to work in the copper mines.

The Ladies' Aid conducted a card carnival at the Club House at which contract bridge was played. Awards for high score went to Quincy Tarter and Mrs. Jiacoletti; second, Mrs. Ferrell and Mrs. Obie Powell; consolation, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Baillie.

Miss Olga Abram, daughter of Joe Abram of White City, and Anton Gruber, employe of The U. P. Coal Company here, were married recently.

Mrs. Frances Dolenc, wife of Anton Dolenc, one of our employes, died at the Wyoming General Hospital on February 21. The Dolenc family came here from Cumberland.

The members of the faculty of the Superior schools presented a play, a three-act comedy, entitled "A Yankee Goes South." It was presented in an excellent manner.

Winton

Mrs. Glenn Spowell entertained at a bridge luncheon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Richard Gibbs, on Thursday, March 11, 1937. A delightful time was had by those present and Mrs. Gibbs was the recipient of many gifts.

Dr. and Mrs. K. E. Krueger are spending a short time in Salt Lake City, and while there Dr. Krueger will receive treatments from an ear specialist.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clem McClean at the Hospital in Rock Springs on March 6, 1937.

Two troops of Girl Scouts gave a surprise party in honor of Mrs. John Henderson, their Captain, on Tuesday, March 9th.

The Woman's Club held their regular monthly business and social meeting at the Community Club room.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance Hutton and children visited with Mrs. Hutton's parents in Green River, Wyoming.

The W. H. Groutage family attended the funeral of a relative in Hanna, Wyoming.

Mrs. A. Gantz, of Superior, Wyoming, visited a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Hicks.

Dr. Frank Bertoncel, of Rock Springs, took over the duties of Dr. Krueger while he was in Salt Lake City.

Joe Botero visited with his parents at Diamondville on Sunday, March 7th.

George Pecolar and William Thomas spent a few days visiting in Salt Lake City.

Urban Toucher and Dr. Krueger attended the Sig Alph banquet given in Rock Springs.

Hanna

Mrs. William Mathews and grandson, Lavoid Robertson, of Rock Springs, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Renny for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Love returned from a few days' visit in Casper with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David Kidd. They were accompanied home by their grandson, Tommy, who will visit with them for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Henningsen are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter born at the Hanna Hospital on February 16.

Dr. F. W. Ebinger returned from Nebraska, where he was called by the death of his brother.

Mrs. August Lappala entertained at a birthday party in honor of her daughter, Lucille's eighth birthday on February 27.

The Rev. E. A. Batchelder, who will have charge of the Episcopal Church, arrived in Hanna from Michigan, accompanied by his wife and son.

Mrs. Traher, of Rock Springs, was the guest of Mrs. F. E. Ford for a few days.

Mrs. Alfred Pollari accompanied her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Mallberg, to California for a visit.

The Hanna High School basketball team, which won the title in Class B at the southwestern tournament at Green River, is composed of William Bullock, Fred Kuwabara, Jesse Owens, William Russell, Poulas, Scarpelli, Cruickshank and Taccalone.

Miss Phyllis Hagood celebrated her birthday by inviting her friends to a six o'clock dinner at her home, followed by playing Monopoly.

Mrs. John Huhtala had the misfortune of falling when she slipped on some ice, breaking her left wrist.

The annual All States Banquet held at the Community Hall on February 18th under the auspices of the Methodist Ladies' Aid, was a great success and a very good time was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. C. F. Ainsworth and daughter, Charlotte, Mrs. Joe Briggs and daughter, Josephine and Mrs. Joe Hinek and daughter, Mardel, motored to Laramie a recent week end. Mrs. Carlyle Pomeroy accompanied them back and spent the week visiting here.

Miss Alma White, who is teaching in Rawlins, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nestor White.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Briggs are the proud owners of a new Chevrolet.

W. A. Raite spent a week in Rawlins, where he served on the jury.

The American Legion gave a St. Patrick's Day dance at the Finn Hall on March 13.



The Office Broom

George Ernsbarger, for several years connected with our Mechanical Department here, is now employed by the Government and located at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. John E. Fuhrer, Reliance, is spending a few weeks in the southern part of Texas, recuperating from a "flu" attack.

Dr. K. E. Krueger, Winton, is in Salt Lake for relief of ear trouble.

Frank Junk, former Chief Clerk in the Auditor's office, is in the chicken and egg business at San Jose, California. Frank has an extraordinary large flock and is prospering nicely, so our informant declares.

Sidney Dean, a former Mining Engineer for the Company here in 1923, recently died at Spokane, Washington.

Evan Griffiths, of the Accounting Department, is the proud owner of a new Dodge Sedan and he states it is running true to form as a gas saver.

E. R. Jefferis and wife, accompanied by the Store Mana-

gers, took in St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City and spent a week in purchasing Spring and Summer lines, following which Mr. and Mrs. Jefferis visited New York City, Washington and Philadelphia. "Vern" Murray also spent a week in Gotham, and, since returning, he and "Jeff" have been busy swapping experiences on "I met so and so," and "We saw this and that," etc. "Jeff's" biggest thrill was being introduced and permitted on the trading floor of the Stock Exchange.

Jack Smith spent the most of the month in Colorado checking tonnages of mines working under leases.

William ("Bill") Monay, of Carbon County, Utah, coal producer, called on old friends in the General Offices early in March.

Bert W. Dyer, of the United States Geological Survey, Salt Lake City district, spent a few days in this vicinity inspecting various coal operations.

Two representatives of the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station, A. L. Toenges, Supervising Engineer, and Mr. R. L. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, spent a week in visiting our properties during March, and expressed themselves as well pleased with the attention and courtesies shown.

Did you hear about Jock putting one over on Sandy by giving him a bargain pair of socks, far from holeproof? Sandy wanted to let Jock know without being too blunt, so wrote him a "thank you" note as follows:

"Dear Jock: I didn't realize I'd been so slow in thanking you for my Christmas socks until I saw them all worn out! Please excuse me and accept my wishes for a bonnie New Year. Yours, Sandy."

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